OCTOBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2992.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1787.

WHEREAS the Eſtates hereunder mentioned, agreeable to the ſeveral Tax Laws of this Commonwealth, have been aſſeſſed, and made chargeable with the Payment of the ſeveral Sums of Money againſt them reſpectively placed, and the Owners have hitherto neglected to diſcharge the ſame, altho' the Time and Times for that Purpoſe given and limited by Law are long ſince expired: WE, the Commiſſioners of Taxes for Bucks County, therefore, purſuant to the ſaid Laws, do give this public Notice, that unleſs Payment of the ſaid Rates or Sums of Money be made within Three Months from the Date hereof, together with coſts of this Advertiſement, &c. unto NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, the ſaid Eſtates will be Sold, (or ſuch Parts of them as will be ſufficient) in Order to pay the ſame, with ſuch additional Coſts as will accrue.

NATHANIEL ELLICOTT,
WILLIAM BRYAN,
TIMOTHY TAYLOR.

Bucks County, Auguſt 13, 1787.

FALLS Township.	Acres.	County Tax for the years 1781. £. s. d.	1782. £. s. d.	1783. £. s. d.	1785. £. s. d.	1786. £. s. d.	Second Claſs Tax. £. s. d.	Fund. Tax. 1781. £. s. d.	State Mo. 1782. £. s. d.	Effective Sup. 1781. Specie. £. s. d.	State Mo. £. s. d.	Supplies. 1782. £. s. d.	1783. £. s. d.	Funding Tax. 1785. £. s. d.	1786. £. s. d.
Jonathan Kirkbride,	4		0 6 0	0 0 9					0 1 6			0 11 0	0 4 6		
Lands late of Jacob Shallus,	140		0 7 3	0 9 0								7 3 8	3 10 6		
Sarah Growden's life eſtate,	400			1 10 6									12 5 4		
Joſeph Few's ſnuff-mill,				0 10 0									3 16 8		
Colonel Farmer,	100														0 15 0
Samuel Hillegas,	190					0 3 9						3 11 0			
Joſeph Aſhton,	32											1 15 0			
MILLFORD Township.															
John Shellys,	100											21 18 0			
Michael Everhart,	155	0 3 0	0 9 0				1 13 0					8 16 0			
Abraham Taylor,	25		0 1 3									1 2 0			
TINICUM Township.															
John Reed's late land, lot No. 2	110		0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 9			0 4 6			1 8 0	0 6 2	0 2 7	0 2 10
3	102		0 0 9	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 10			0 2 3			0 12 0	0 7 0	0 2 10	0 3 2
4	102		0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 9			0 1 6			0 9 4	0 6 4	0 2 8	0 2 10
5	102		0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 4			0 3 9			1 6 4	0 12 8	0 3 5	0 5 4
6	170		0 0 9	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 1 7			0 2 3			0 14 8	0 14 2	0 5 11	0 6 2
7	155		0 2 3			0 2 1			0 6 9			2 5 4			0 8 4
8	137		0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 3			0 3 0			1 0 8	0 11 4	0 5 0	0 4 10
9	222		0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 3			0 3 0			0 16 4	0 12 0	0 5 2	0 5 2
Henry Stover,	10		0 0 6						0 1 6			0 7 6			
NOCKAMIXON Township.															
James Morgan's land,	250	0 0 6	0 2 6	0 5 6			0 5 6		0 7 6	0 9 11		1 17 4	2 1 0		
Benjamin Holdren, for A. Erwin's eſtate,	30			0 2 6	0 1 0							0 17 0	0 17 6	0 9 3	
John Cooper's land,	50		0 2 6	0 1 6					0 7 6			1 17 4	0 11 0		
David Marpole,	50			0 1 0	0 1 0								0 7 0	0 3 2	
James Thatcher,	50			0 1 6									0 11 0		
Arthur Erwine,	40	0 0 6					0 3 0	0 10 0		0 5 0	0 5 0				
BUCKINGHAM Township.															
Samuel Pleaſants,	71		0 7 6						1 2 6			5 12 6			
									0 4 6			1 6 8			
SPRINGFIELD Township.															
Michael Arnſt,	50		0 1 6												
John Chapman,	80					0 1 9									0 7 6
SOUTHAMPTON Township.															
Lawrence Growden's eſtate,	25			0 3 0		0 1 10							1 5 0		0 7 6
BENSALEM Township.															
Lands now or late in the tenor of Joſeph Siddell,	10												1 3 6		
HAYCOCK Township.															
Richard Backhouſe, Eſquire,	230			0 4 6	0 3 6		0 12 6						1 13 6	0 14 2	
John Rhoar,		0 1 3			0 1 0									0 3 7	
John Strawſnider,	50				0 6 0									1 3 6	
ROCKHILL Township.															
Thomas Mayberry,	142				0 5 3									1 0 6	
Charles Mayberry,	125				0 5 3									1 0 6	
Peter Boor,	125				0 10 0									2 0 0	
William Mayberry,	243				0 6 3									1 5 0	
Paul Freed's eſtate,	200				0 2 6									0 10 0	
Peter Stover,	75				0 2 6										
Samuel Freed,	150														

Republiſhed by particular Deſire.

An ACT *to alter the Teſt of Allegiance to this Commonwealth, required by an act paſſed the fourth day of* March, *one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, entituled,* "An Act for ſecuring to this commonwealth the fidelity and allegiance of the inhabitants thereof, and for admitting certain perſons to the rights of citizenſhip."

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, paſſed the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, entituled, "An Act for ſecuring to this commonwealth the fidelity and allegiance of the inhabitants thereof, and for admitting certain perſons to the rights of citizenſhip," it was enacted, that each and every of the male white inhabitants of this commonwealth, who by reaſon of having omitted or neglected to take and ſubſcribe all or any of the oaths or affirmations of allegiance and fidelity to this commonwealth, as required by the ſeveral laws thereof, or any of them, was or has been debarred of any of the rights of citizenſhip, ſhould, immediately after his taking and ſubſcribing before any Juſtice of the Peace of the ward, townſhip or diſtrict, wherein he reſides (or in caſe there were no Juſtice of Peace within ſuch ward, townſhip or diſtrict, then, and in that caſe only, before the neareſt Juſtice of the Peace to where ſuch perſon reſides) the oath or affirmation of allegiance and abjuration in the ſaid act ſpecified, be, and he was by the ſaid act declared to be a free citizen of this commonwealth, and entitled to all and every the rights and privileges thereof, any law of this commonwealth to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas the oath or affirmation by the ſaid recited act of Aſſembly preſcribed to be taken and ſubſcribed by the perſons therein deſcribed, contains, beſides the promiſe of fidelity and allegiance to this commonwealth, a renounciation and refuſal of all allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and a retroſpective clauſe of uncertain and indefinite meaning.

And whereas divers perſons, coming within the deſcription of perſons intended to be relieved by that act, have repreſented to this Houſe their ſcruples of taking an oath or affirmation, the meaning whereof is not plain and certain upon the face of it, and the government of this commonwealth is now ſo well eſtabliſhed in the minds of the people at large, as to render all fears of diſaffection thereto groundleſs, and the abjuration of the King of Great-Britain is wholly uſeleſs, as all allegiance from the inhabitants of theſe United States has been formally and explicitly renounced by the ſaid King, and no political connection whatever exiſts between the ſaid King and the inhabitants of this ſtate.

And whereas many uſeful citizens are diſqualified from ſerving this commonwealth in ſeveral ſtations, by reaſon of their ſcruples againſt taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, whereby the public is deprived of their aſſiſtance in the various offices of burthen, as well as of truſt and profit, which are neceſſary to be executed for the ſupport of government; and it is highly impolitic to deprive the community of their aſſiſtance by adhering to a form, the original cauſe whereof has ceaſed to operate.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this act the following oath or affirmation be ſubſtituted in the place of the oath or affirmation in the ſaid recited act ſpecified, viz.

I, A. B. do ſwear (or ſolemnly, ſincerely aud truly declare and affirm) that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, as a free and independent ſtate; and that I will not at any time wilfully and knowingly do any act, matter or thing, which will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom or independence thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every perſons and perſon within the deſcription in the ſaid recited act contained, who have not taken and ſubſcribed the oath or affirmation therein ſpecified, and who ſhall at any time hereafter take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation herein above ſpecified, in the manner that the ſaid firſt mentioned oath or affirmation is directed to be taken and ſubſcribed by the ſaid act, be, and they and he are hereby declared to be free citizens and citizen of this commonwealth, and entitled to all and every the rights and privileges which any citizen by the conſtitution and laws of this ſtate is entitled unto, any former law or rule of this commonwealth to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices of the Peace who ſhall adminiſter the oath or affirmation hereby preſcribed, ſhall grant certificates in the ſame form, and keep regiſters, and tranſmit the ſame to the Recorder of Deeds, of the proper county, and he ſhall record the ſame, in the ſame manner and for the ſame fees as by the ſaid recited act is directed.

Signed by order of the Houſe,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, *on* Thurſday, *the twenty-ninth day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.*
PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

*** A few Copies of the *Plan of the new Federal Government* may be had of the Printers.

Public Sale of Bankrupt's Eſtate.

At the Old Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of October next, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, the following PROPERTY, belonging to the eſtate of Thomas Denton, a Bankrupt.

No. 1. A TRACT of valuable patented land, containing 272 acres and allowance, ſituate on the waters of Bald Eagle, in Bald Eagle townſhip, Northumberland county; was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant granted to Thomas Denton, dated the 1ſt day of July, 1784.

No. 2. A tract of patented land, containing 307 acres and allowance, and adjoining the before mentioned tract; was ſurveyed in purſuance of a Warrant granted to Lewis Farmer, dated 1ſt July, 1784.

No. 3. A tract of patented land, containing 307 acres and allowance, ſituate on the waters of Bald Eagle, as aforeſaid, and ſeparated from No. 2. by a tract of about 300 acres; was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant granted to John Hughes, dated the 1ſt of July, 1784.

No. 4. A tract of land, containing 319 3-8 acres and allowance, ſituate on Sinnamahoning-creek, 25 miles from the mouth, in the county aforeſaid; was ſurveyed in purſuance of a warrant granted to Col. Iſaac Melchor, dated the 17th of May 1785. A patent will be obtained from the office in the name of, and delivered to the purchaſer of this tract, free from any expence.

No. 5. A tract of patented land, containing 300 acres and allowance, in the county of Weſtmoreland, being lot No. 16, in the ſecond diſtrict of donation lands.

Any perſon deſirous of further information, may apply at the bankrupt's office, or to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the place of ſale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee of the eſtate of Thomas Denton, a Bankrupt.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1787.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid bankrupt are required to make immediate payment to the ſubſciber. R. R.

JERUSALEM,

OR a repreſentation of that once famous oriental city, which has lately been put up, and is to be ſeen at the houſe of Michael Kraft, in Campingtown, oppoſite the rope walk, or the firſt mile ſtone, in Second-ſtreet. It repreſents Jeruſalem, the Temple of Solomon, and the remarkable hills and towers, and is made according to the Scripture and Hiſtory of Joſephus. It may be ſeen any time before ten o'clock at night.

A good TAN YARD to be let, and may be entered on immediately. For further information, enquire as above. ¶

WHEREAS ANN TRIMBLE, my wife, hath abſconded herſelf from my bed and board, without any lawful reaſon. I do forewarn all perſon and perſons whatſoever not to truſt her on my account, for I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date

Sept. 22, 1787. ¶ JAMES TRIMBLE.

The UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled. Friday, September 28th, 1787.

Present—New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, and from Maryland, Mr. Ross.

CONGRESS having received the Report of the CONVENTION lately assembled in Philadelphia,

Resolved unanimously, That the said report, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention, made and provided in that case.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

State of *Pennsylvania*. In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Saturday*, *September* 29th, 1787. A. M.

RESOLVED,

THAT three thousand Copies of the Resolutions which the House have this Day adopted for calling a Convention on the Fœderal Constitution, recommended to them by Congress, be struck off, and transmitted by the Clerk to the Members of the City of Philadelphia, and the different counties of this state; two thousand of said copies to be in the English, and one thousand in the German Language.

WHEREAS the Convention of Deputies from the several states composing the union, lately held in this city, have published a constitution for the future government of the United States, to be submitted to conventions of deputies chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their assent and ratification. And whereas, Congress, on Friday, the 28th instant, did unanimously resolve, that the said constitution be transmitted to the several legislatures of the states, to the intent aforesaid. And whereas it is the sense of great numbers of the good people of this state, already signified in petitions and declarations to this House, that the earliest steps should be taken to assemble a convention within the state, for the purpose of deliberating and determining on the said constitution.

Resolved, That it be recommended to such of the inhabitants of the state as are entitled to vote for representatives to the General Assembly, that they chuse suitable persons to serve as deputies in a state convention, for the purpose herein before mentioned; that is, for the city of Philadelphia and the counties respectively, the same number of deputies that each is entitled to of representatives in the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the elections for deputies as aforesaid be held at the several places in the said city and counties, as are fixed by law for holding the elections of representatives to the General Assembly, and that the same be conducted by the officers who conduct the said elections of representatives, and agreeably to the rules and regulations thereof.

Resolved, That the election of deputies as aforesaid shall be held for the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this state, on the first Tuesday of November next.

Resolved, That the persons so elected to serve in Convention shall assemble on the third Tuesday of November, at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the proposition submitted to this House by the Deputies of Pennsylvania in the General Convention of the states, of ceding to the United States a district of country within this state, for the seat of the General Government, and for the exclusive legislation of Congress, be particularly recommended to the consideration of the Convention.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the succeeding House of Assembly, to make the same allowance to the attending members of the Convention as is made to the members of the General Assembly, and also to provide for the extraordinary expences which may be incurred by holding the said elections.

Extract from the Proceedings of the House,

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Assembly*.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 24.

We are informed there has been a severe shock of an earthquake at Porto Rico, which, besides other damage, has sunk the church.

By the Maria, from l'Orient, which arrived here on Wednesday, we learn, that such preparations were making throughout all France at the time of her departure, as indicated a war to be at no great distance.

Saturday last Captain Bernard arrived here in 47 days from London, and brought papers to the second of August, from which we have extracted the following, viz.

"That if peace is preserved in Europe till January next, the British Parliament will not be called together before the latter end of that month---That the force gone into the Netherlands from Vienna amounts to 60,000. That his Prussian Majesty is preparing to invade the territories of the United Provinces—That 60,000 Austrians, have received orders to march into the low countries—That the ferment in the Republic still continues without abatement—And that the different news-papers published in Holland contained so many contradictory articles, that upon a review of the whole, it is only to be inferred, that anarchy and confusion still violently agitate and distract the United Provinces; and without some powerful and speedy interference, a general civil war will soon take place in Holland."

[*From the London Morning Post of Aug.* 2.]

Our last letters from Utrecht inform us of the following *desperate* resolution having been entered into by the Council of War of the armed citizens:

"Resolved, That it is hereby understood to be the opinion of this board, that no thoughts should be entertained of giving up this city, whatever be the extremity to which it may be driven: that it shall, on the contrary, be defended till it be reduced to a heap of ruins, that the enemy may find nothing to glut their cruel revenge: nay, if needful, after holding out as long as possible, those who may survive the slaughter of their fellow citizens, shall set fire to the four parts of the said city before they desert it."

NEW-YORK, September 27.

On Monday last the British packet Halifax, Capt. Boulderson, arrived with the mail, in 46 days from Falmouth, by whom we have London papers to the 2d of August.

These papers inform---That an extraordinary council met in London the 28th July, to deliberate on the last accounts respecting the Dutch affairs.---The determination, in substance, is to this effect: That the popular encroachments on the powers and privileges of the Stadtholder should be repelled, and the Prince of Orange should be maintained in the full enjoyment of every constitutional right. In consequence of this determination dispatches were immediately prepared to go with Mr. Eden to the French court, and with Mr. Grenville to Holland.---That the report respecting the march of SIXTY THOUSAND Prussian troops is without foundation.---That the Flemish accounts of 60,000 of the Emperor's troops being on their march from Germany to the Austrian low countries, is also, in every respect, premature; on the contrary, it is said deputies are sent out for Vienna, where there is not a doubt but the business will be settled equally to the honor of the sovereign, and the benefit of the inhabitants of Austrian Flanders.---That Tippoo Saib, in the east, has gained a decisive advantage over the Mahrattas; since this, overtures have been made for peace with the conquered.---That the British parliament was prorogued on the 31st July, to meet on the 25th October.---That a shock of an earthquake was felt, in several parts of England, on the 6th July.---And that more lives have been lost, and more mischief done to personal property, in England, by late thunder storms, than for many years past.

Just imported by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In the ship Harmony, Captain Willet, from London, and other vessels from England, and to be sold at his store in Second-street, opposite the Baptist Meeting-house,

A NEAT assortment of yard wide and 7 eights Irish linens, brown and white Russia sheetings, Irish ditto, white and brown ravens duck, dowlasses, Scotch shirtings, a linen of a strong fabric, oxenbrigs and ticklenburghs, brown and striped tickens, buckrams, checks, brown silesias, cambricks and lawns, gauses, silk Marseilles quilting, Joans spinning, Moreent, hairbines, camblets, durants, rattinets, worsted double and single damasks, printed cottons, and callicoes, muslins, striped wild boars, callimancoes, crapes, fans, best baladine sewing silk, scarf twist, worsted and mohair, cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, coloured and Scotch threads, worsted bindings, shirt buttons, India Bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, check ditto, red and white flannels, corduroys, fustians, broad cloths, coatings, sattin ribbons, bobbings, twilled tapes, shovels and spades, frying pans, 3d and 4d nails, flat irons, powder and shot, red lead, brass kettles, stirrups, bridle bitts, saddlers webb.

Likewise, upland and meadow hay. To be Let or Sold, 82 acres of meadow, on Tinicum island. †

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the east side of Second-street, three doors below Arch-street, and nearly opposite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the season, part of which are just opened, and will be disposed of upon reasonable terms.----Likewise

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glass, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

LISTS of taxes on the lands of non-residents in the counties of Berks and Washington, for the year 1787, are published in the Freeman's Journal, No. 336, printed by Mr. Bailey, September 26. These taxes are payable into the state treasury until the 26th of November next, and no longer, as the accounts will be sent to the respective county commissioners.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Treasurer.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the General Loan Office of (the late province now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 17th of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the one equal, undivided moiety or half part in and to a certain tract of land, situate in the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, beginning at a hickory tree marked at a corner of his fence, on the east side of the great road in the line of his plantation, and that of Tench Francis, and from thence running east-south-east along the said line unto the lower or westerly line of Deborah Johnston's land, to a white oak marked for a corner, and thence running along the line aforesaid and southerly, and from thence to continue in the same course on a straight line unto a small sappling white oak marked for a corner, and from thence to the post and rail fence standing on the north side of his meadow, and from thence along the said fence of the said meadow so far as it goes, and then to continue in the same course in a direct line to the east side of Wissahickon road to a white oak post set up for a corner, and from thence along the said road to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres or thereabouts. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Hood, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1787.

Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Sept. 18, 1787.

WAS taken up the 26th of August, between the Paoli and the Warren, on Lancaster road, a bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, two white feet, a natural trotter, and is 4 years old, rising 5. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same. ¶ EDWARD PEARCE.

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-street, the sixth door below Chesnut-street, (the store formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c.

A variety of GOODS, *suitable to the Season*,

Which are now opening, and will be sold low for Cash or a short Credit.

[Particulars in our next.]

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, containing about 70 acres, situate in Doyles town, part in New-Britain and part in Warwick township; bounded by lands of Robert Kirkbride, John Fell, Samuel Flack, and others, having thereon three good dwelling-houses, two of which are built with stone, one large store-house, where a store hath been kept several years past, a good stone smith's shop, coal-house, wheelwright's-shop, &c. it being a good stand for a store and tradesman. At the same time and place will be sold, cattle, swine, a quantity of hay, a neat family waggon, a ten plate stove and pipe, feather beds and bedding, case of drawers, tables, chairs, and other articles of houshold and kitchen furniture, buck-wheat and Indian corn, cyder mill and press, a number of empty casks of different kinds, &c. with a quantity of store goods, viz. glass ware of different kinds, delph and queens ware, tin ware, writing paper, remnants of cloth, plush and silk, iron pots and skillets, powder, mens and womens shoes, a large quantity of Earthen ware, felt, &c. with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The whole taken in execution as the property of Jesse Fell and Joseph Fell, and to be sold, by

* WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 29th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation, or tract of Land, situate in Tinicum township, containing about 193 acres; bounded by lands of William M'Intire, George Bryan, Jacob Culp, James Patterson, Robert Kennedy, and others, late the property of Nicholas Cultard. Taken in execution, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 30th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing about 49 acres, situate in Springfield township, bounded by lands of Samuel Brackenridge, lands late of John Chapman, Thomas Masters, and others, late the property of Thomas Craig. Taken in execution, and to be sold, by ‡ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 31st of October next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain piece or parcel of Land, situate in Lower Milford township; bounded by lands of David Roberts, Henry Blailer, Mary Clark, Joseph Philips, and others, containing about 36 acres, late the property of Enoch Roberts. Taken in execution, and to be sold, by † WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 1st of November next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Messuage, and tract or parcel of Land, situate in Hilltown township, containing about 46 acres; bounded by lands late of Griffith Owens, Evan Matthias, and others, late the property of Ebenezer Owens. Taken in execution, and to be sold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Chester county, September 24, 1787.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of October next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the house of Joseph Pearson, in the township of Ridley (inn-keeper) a very valuable Plantation, situate in said township; bounded by lands of Joseph Pearson, aforesaid, Aaron Morton, and others, containing 88 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Sketchly Morton, and to be sold, by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

BE it known to all men by these presents, greeting, that whereas Richard Richards, now of the township of Haverford, in the county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania, millwright, for value received, did assign, and legally execute under hand and seal, a certain bond of one hundred pounds, dated the 8th day of March, A. D. 1784, and payable in gold or silver money on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1787, next ensuing, unto a certain John Haus, of the township of Vincent, in the county and state aforesaid, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the which sum is fully, justly, amply and equitably paid him by the abovesaid Richards. And as the said Haus after payment positively refused the delivery of my bond to me when demanded, I therefore suspect him to be vicious enough to use his utmost means to barter and assign the same over to some-body or other. For which reason I do hereby forewarn all manner of persons watsoever, against accepting any assignment of the said bond, at their peril, &c. ¶

September 20, 1787.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine has eloped from my bed and board, and taken with her considerable of my property, and otherwise behaved herself in a scandalous manner by being constantly in liquor. This is to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

CORNELIUS GRANVILLE.

Easton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Messuage or Tenement and tract of Land, situate in Whitehall township, Northampton county; bounded by land late of Linford Lardner, Esq; and others, containing 260 acres and 81 perches and the usual allowance. Taken in execution as the estate of George Good, and to be sold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Easton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of Land, situate in Williams township, Northampton county; bounded by land late of William Allen, Esq; and vacant land, and containing 149 acres and the usual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Taken in execution as the estate of Joseph Frecker, and to be sold, by

§ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 3.*

On Friday last, Mr. George Clymer rose in the General Assembly, and having premised, that the subject which he purposed to introduce to the house was of so interesting a nature, was so generally understood, and so unanimously approved, that he thought it superfluous to attempt, by any prefatory reasoning, to impress it upon the minds of the members, he presented resolutions of the following purport to the chair:—"Whereas the late Fœderal Convention has digested a plan of government for the United States, and recommended that it should be referred to the consideration of State Conventions; therefore resolved, that all persons entitled to elect Representatives in General Assembly, shall elect as many Delegates to form a Convention for the purpose aforesaid, as the city and counties respectively to which they belong, are by law authorized to return to the General Assembly---that the said election of Delegates shall take place for the city of Philadelphia, and all the counties, except those herein after mentioned, on the day of the next general election, and for Bedford, Huntingdon, Washington and Westmoreland on the day of that the Delegates so elected shall meet at the state-house in Philadelphia on the day of next, and that it be recommended to the succeeding house of Assembly, to provide the same allowance for the attending members of the said Convention, as is provided for the members of the legislature." These propositions produced a very long, and animated debate; and upon the question, *will the House adopt the resolution for calling a Convention? it was determined in the affirmative.*---Yeas 43---Nays 19.

The House having come to the resolution mentioned in the preceding paragraph, adjourned till four o'clock in the afternoon; but at that time no more than 45 members assembled, in consequence of which the Speaker stated, that the only alternative was to adjourn, or to order the Serjeant at arms to summon the absent members. The officer being sent upon that duty, was, on his return, examined at the bar, when he informed the Speaker, and the members present, that at the House of Alexander Boyd, he had spoken with Mr. Whitehill, Mr. Findley, Mr. Antes, and several other members (being the whole of the minority upon the question for calling a convention, except Mr. Brown, who answered on going over the roll) and having informed them, that he was ordered by the Speaker and the House to desire their attendance in their places, he was answered by Mr. Whitehill, that they would not attend, as they had not made up their minds upon the subject, and it seemed to be the general disposition of the persons present not to comply with the summons of the House. The Serjeant being questioned, said that no other persons besides the members and Messrs. M'Lean and Smilie, members of the Executive Council, were at that time at Major Boyd's, that Mr. M'Lean asked him, who had sent him, but that Mr. Smilie was silent.---The Speaker then recapitulated to the members the business that remained to be completed this sessions, which consisted chiefly of a few bills to be compared at the table, and the suite of the resolutions that had occasioned the secession.

It was then moved to adjourn, when Mr. Robinson addressed himself to the chair to the following effect:—Mr. Speaker—Before we adjourn, I wish to submit a thought to the members now assembled, that they may revolve it in their minds, and come prepared at our next meeting to decide upon its propriety. The house, this morning, sir, adopted a resolution for calling a convention. Proceedings of this nature have not the obligation of laws, but are merely recommendatory, and may afterwards be complied with or rejected, at the pleasure of the people. Notwithstanding, then, the unwarrantable secession, which has thus a second time disgraced the records of the legislature, there is a sufficient number of us left to frame and present to our constituents an eligible mode for conducting the election of the proposed convention, and though it may want the authority of a quorum, the good sense of the people will not allow them to reject it on that account, if they find it in other respects salutary and convenient. I shall propose therefore, that we make the necessary arrangement at our next meeting, and under our hands and seals offer it as a tribute to the public welfare;---at least, as an instrument to rescue our characters from the imputation of indulging a factious spirit, or of basely deserting our duty upon so important an occasion.

Mr. Fitzsimons added, that he hoped every gentleman present would consider himself bound to attend at the next meeting.

A correspondent laments the scandal to which our legislature was on Friday last exposed by the wanton desertion of *nineteen* of its members. It is thus that the affairs of government may be transferred from the majority to the minority, and the public business must either be transacted conformably to the will of a few men, or, conformably to their will, it must be left undone. The maxim of necessity, which has hitherto been employed to palliate so gross a violation of civil policy, could have no operation in the present case---for, the question was merely as to the mode of proceeding to appoint the delegates of a convention, which the house had already agreed it was proper and necessary to summon. Could the matter of *form* therefore be magnified into the *necessity*, which excuses an attack upon the fundamental principles of government? Or, was it the mortification of a previous defeat, which introduced this attempt to counteract the end, by denying the means requisite to accomplish it?---Whatever was the motive, every honest citizen will deprecate the consequences; and we have only to hope, continues our correspondent, that this event, manifesting the evils of a weak and inefficient government, will excite a constant and universal attachment to a plan of a contrary description. In the mean time, let it be left to the seceding party to reconcile to their constituents and their consciences, a measure which, to a man of plain sense and common honesty, appears a wilful deviation from the legislative duties they were appointed to perform.

On Saturday last, at three o'clock, A. M. an express, forwarded by the hon. Mr. Bingham, one of the delegates from Pennsylvania, arrived in this city from Congress, with the resolution, recommending to each state to call a Convention, to take into consideration the fœderal government. It was read in the Assembly on Saturday forenoon, where it was adopted, with only *two* objecting votes.

From the time the resolution of Congress was passed till its adoption by the state of Pennsylvania was only *twenty* hours.---Such is the zeal of Pennsylvania to show her attachment to a vigorous, free and wise frame of national government.

In consequence of the arrival of the unanimous resolution of Congress, and the adoption of it by our Assembly, the bells of Christ-Church rang during the greatest part of Saturday. Many hundred citizens of the first character attended in the lobby, and at the door of the State-house, during the deliberations of the House on the calling of a Convention, and testified their joy upon the resolves being passed for that purpose by three heart-felt cheers.----In short, unusual joy appeared in every countenance (three or four officers of government excepted) and the day exhibited every where the most agreeable marks of the speedy resurrection of the prosperity and happiness of Pennsylvania.

A Philadelphia mechanic, who heard one of the members who objected to calling a Convention say, that he did not like to have the new constitution of the United States "crammed down our throats," very justly remarked to a circle of his friends afterwards,---"If Mr. F-- ---, said he, had had no victuals to *cram down his throat*, but what he had procured with borrowed money, or upon credit, as has been my case for these three months past, and solely from the decay of trade, occasioned by the want of a good fœderal government, he would not require three or four months to consider of the new constitution."----The case of this honest mechanic is the case of many thousands of our citizens. Nothing can save them from ruin, but the adoption of the new government.

It is with singular pleasure that we inform the public, that our German fellow-citizens, in every part of the state, are in favor of the Fœderal Government. Honest and industrious men every where love order, and dislike paper money laws and constitutions. Among the nineteen absconders from the Assembly, there was but *one* German. Berks and Northampton counties have taken leave of the antifœderal junto.—These ancient counties, inhabited chiefly with sober and industrious Germans, have shewn themselves to be firm friends to the constitution of the United States.

Monday being the day for the payment of the interest on certificates, many persons went to the treasury of the state for money, but received none. This failure in the public faith of our state, while it affects the credit of our *paper* money, cannot fail of rendering a *Specie* fœderal treasury highly acceptable to every public creditor.

The Protest of the Minority, who objected to calling a Convention, for the purpose of adopting the fœderal Constitution.

Dissentient,

1st. BECAUSE, by the diminution of the power of the state of Pennsylvania, we shall have fewer offices, and smaller salaries, to bestow upon our friends.

2d. Because, like the declaration of independence, the measure, if a right one, is *premature.*

3d. Because the new fœderal constitution puts an end to all future emissions of paper money, and to tender laws, to both of which many of us owe our fortunes, and all of us our prospects of extrication from debt and exemption from gaol, or the benefit of the bankrupt law.

4th. Because, by the new constitution of the United States, we shall be compelled to pay our taxes---whereas we now pay nothing towards the support of government, and yet are handsomely supported out of the state treasury.

5th. Because the new constitution was not submitted to the consideration of the antifœderal junto in Philadelphia, before it was sent to Congress, to each individual whereof America is under greater obligations than to General Washington.

6th. Because, by the 6th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the United States, it is made impossible for persons in power to create offices for themselves, or to appoint themselves to offices. This we conceive to be an evident departure from the free and excellent constitution of Pennsylvania, by which it is lawful for Assemblymen and Councillors to appoint themselves or their sons to all, or to any of the offices of the state.

7th. Because a disaffected member of the fœderal convention, from Virginia, in a closet conversation with R. Whitehill, disapproved of the fœderal government, and we hold it to be our duty rather to follow his advice, than the inclinations of our constituents.

8th. Because, from the power claimed by the new constitution, Congress will have a right to suppress all "domestic insurrections" in particular states, by which means we shall be deprived of the only means of opposing the laws of this state, especially laws for collecting taxes.

F----Y, W-----LL, AND Co.

Major B--d's Cellar, Sept. 29, 1787.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IS it constitutional or right, for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court to interfere with his *personal presence* in the proceedings of the Council and Assembly of the state?

Is it decent, for a Minister of the gospel to keep open house on the Lord's Day, for the antifœderal junto to assemble in, and to assist, with his canonicals on, in forming schemes of sedition and rebellion in the state of Pennsylvania?

Is it for the honor of Pennsylvania, that the house of a *Public Defaulter* should be the place of meeting of her Assemblymen and Councillors, to hatch mischief and treason against the liberties of their country?

Is it for the honor of the citizens of Philadelphia, to tolerate such wretches among us?

Are they not greater enemies (and for the same reason) to America, than the royal and proprietary office-holders in 1776? AN ASSEMBLYMAN.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

THE following comparison of the characters and conduct of the tories, and the antifœderal junto, may serve to shew that they are animals of the same breed, and should be equally despised by all true friends to their country.

1st. The principal tories were *officers of government*---so are the antifœderalists: Witness, Messrs. Bryan, J. B. Smith, Nicholson, &c.

2d. The tories said, the *time* for opposing Great-Britain was not come---the antifœderalists say, "more time for considering the new government is necessary, than is allowed by the resolves of the Assembly.

3d. The tories said our grievances were all *imaginary* in the year 1776---the antifœderalists say the same of the defects of our present governments, and of the universal distress and complaints of the people.

4th. The tories tried to prevent an appeal to the people, by calling a Convention to form a new government in Pennsylvania in the year 1776---the antifœderalists are trying every art to prevent an *appeal to the people*, to alter the present constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to make it fit the new fœderal government.

5th. The tories despised the proceedings of conventions and town-meetings, and called them nothing but *mobs*---the antifœderalists despise the convention of the United States, and call the petitions and resolves of our citizens the acts of mobs and fools.

6th. The tories thought they alone were inspired with a knowledge in government---the antifœderalists entertain the same exalted opinion of themselves.

7th. The tories were deserted by all their friends who were honest---the antifœderalists, in like manner, have been deserted by the party which they once led, and now stand alone, like four or five dead and rotten trees in an old field.

It is to be hoped the antifœderalists will end their career, as some of the tories, whom they resemble in so many particulars, have done, viz.---in poverty---in exile---or in that state of *dependance* which is inflicted upon treason in Pennsylvania. SOUTHWARK.

On Wednesday last, his Excellency General Washington passed through Wilmington, on his return from this city to his seat in Mount Vernon---and on the same day, in crossing the bridge near the Head of Elk, the bridge gave way, and his horse fell into the river. His Excellency had alighted in order to walk over the bridge, which fortunate circumstance probably saved a life so dear to his country. (*Wilmington Gazette.*)

Extract of a letter from Brussels, July 19.

"The general assembly of states of all the Austrian low Countries could not be held on Tuesday, the day appointed, as many of the members were still wanting; but the said Assembly took place the next day before noon, at the town-house. The Magistrates placed a guard of volunteers at every avenue, to prevent tumult and confusion, yet the concourse of people was very considerable.

"The issue of this Assembly was, to name a deputation to be sent to Vienna, as the Emperor desired. The states, although firm in their design of maintaining the ancient privileges of the country, intend nevertheless to yield to the Emperor in every thing which does not directly tend to the violation of their rights, and to show him in every respect, that there is nothing his Majesty may not expect from their submission to him as their sovereign, except the renouncing the clauses of their mutual oath. In consequence of which this deputation will set off immediately for the capital of Austria.

"The fermentation is absolutely at its heighth; all the citizens are in arms to support their regencies; they have ordered 11,000 fusils to be purchased at Leige, for the county of Namur, and nothing can equal the animosity which shows itself in Hainault and Flanders."

At the annual election of Trustees and Treasurer, for the Mutual Assurance Company, for insuring Houses from Loss by Fire, held at the Court-House, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen.——*Matthew Clarkson, William Craig, John Wharton, Joseph Sims, Philip Wager, Benjamin Wynkoop, John Harrison, John Philips, Isaac Jones, John Clement Stocker, Presley Blackiston, Mark Wilcox* and *John Woods*, Trustees.

George Emlen, Treasurer.

On Friday evening the 14th ult. a severe storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning was felt in this city and different parts of the country. At Chesnut Hill several trees were struck, and an house slightly injured by lightning.—A frame house and part of a new brick house in Fourth-street, near the Play-House, were blown down, and other damage was sustained in different parts of the city.

Three of the wheel-barrow-men, who lately escaped from their keeper, were a few days ago retaken by some country people on the Lancaster road. They were discovered in a barn, hidden under a parcel of hay, secured and brought to town. They had provided themselves each with a bridle, no doubt intending to procure horses the first *convenient* opportunity. Tom Knight, one of their companions, got off after he was discovered, being well mounted.

THE Electors for the county of Philadelphia are requested to meet at the house of William Lesher, in Germantown, on Friday, the 5th day of October next, to nominate five suitable persons to run in the ticket for Members of Assembly for the ensuing year.

Saturday, September 28, 1787.

Public NOTICE is hereby given to

the FREEMEN of the city and county of Philadelphia,

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the city and county aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, where the freemen of the district of Southwark and of the townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley and Kingsessing, are to hold their elections. The freemen of the townships of Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol are to hold their election at the Union School-house in Germantown; and the freemen of the other townships in the said county are to hold their elections at the house of John Barnsly, in Bustletown, in the township of Lower Dublin; the judges, inspectors, &c. for the present year to be chosen according to the directions of the late act to regulate the general elections; and the returns to be made as usual. The election to be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon; at which places the electors of the city and county are to chuse

Two persons for sheriffs,
Two for coroners,
One commissioner for the county,
Five representatives for the city, and
Five representatives for the county, in General Assembly,
Two commissioners for the streets, and
Two wardens.

And the constables of the city and county are required to hold their elections in their respective wards and townships, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next, to elect township and ward assessors and inspectors, to attend at the said general election, at the State-house aforesaid.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1787.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the General Loan Office of (the late province, now state) of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 31st of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain lot of Ground, lying on Germantown main street, containing in front 80 feet, and in depth 780 feet, and is bounded towards the east with said street, to the south with Joseph Shippen's house and lot, towards the west with Green-street, and towards the northwest by Joseph Shippen's lot. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Shippen, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following tracts of Land in Kentucke, viz. Ten thousand acres, situate on a branch of the main licking, called Fox's creek, 25 miles from Limestone. A great part of this tract contains land of the first quality.

One thousand six hundred and sixteen acres, Fayette county, about 12 or 15 miles from the Big Bone Lick, rich soil, bearing the poplar, walnut, sugar tree, &c.

One thousand acres, Fayette county, on the waters of the north fork of Licking creek, &c.

Also, A quantity of good bottom lands on the Ohio.

All the above tracts will be sold reasonable, and warranted deeds given, by WILLIAM WOOD.

For terms apply to the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, in Second, near Vine-street.

On Monday, the 5th day of November next, will be SOLD by Public Vendue, at the house of Frederick Hoff, in Hereford,

FOUR tracts of Land, belonging to the estate of Charles Mayburry, deceased, laying in Hereford and District townships, Berks county, viz. Two tracts in Hereford, one tract of 184 acres of very good chesnut timber; one other tract of 100 acres, on which is an iron mine of excellent ore, and the whole well timbered with thriving young wood: Two other tracts in District, one tract containing 92 and a half acres, whereon is a small dwelling house, 30 acres cleared and under good fence, 6 acres of good meadow, and considerable more can be made; the other tract contains 206 and a half acres, on which is a dwelling-house, barn, &c. 40 acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 acres good meadow, and 20 acres more may be made, which can all be watered. There is on said tract an exceeding good seat for a furnace or mill. The above mentioned tracts are all patented, except 20 acres of the last tract, which is by warrant, and lie contiguous to each other. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, by

† PETER ASTON, Acting Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Coney and Isaac Kille, who are now confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, to meet John Holme and John Mayhew, Esquires, Judges, or such Judges as may attend at the house of Mrs. Burroughs in the town of Salem, on Thursday, the 25th day of October next, and shew cause why the said debtors shall not be discharged from their said confinement, according to an act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

Salem, Sept. 22, 1787. ¶

Philadelphia, September 17, 1787.

THE partnership of HEAD and SANSOM being this day dissolved, all persons having any demands against them are desired to bring their accounts either to John Head, jun. at the store lately occupied by Head and Sansom, or to William Sansom, at his store in the same street, three doors below Arch-street, where they will receive payment: And all those indebted to them six months, are earnestly requested to make payment at either of the abovementioned places.

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of David Schaffer, jun. late of the city of Philadelphia, sugar refiner, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment without delay.

JOHN FROMBERGER, Executor.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1787.

N. B. The sale of loaf and other sugars, as well as molasses, is continued at the store of the deceased, as heretofore; and there is now a large quantity on hand, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he still carries on the business of raising apple-trees, and has now fit for sale a large quantity and assortment of the best apple-trees that the country produces. Also, plumbs, pears, cherries, &c. The usual time of planting being from the first of the Eleventh Month, called November, while the weather permits, and as late in the spring as till the leaves are out. All those who will be pleased to favor him with their custom, may wholly depend upon his knowledge and experience in supplying them with the most beneficial kinds, both for eating and cyder, or any other purpose. Having a large bearing orchard, he has wholly declined raising any kind or sort whatever, that he by experience finds not to be so beneficial to the buyer, as some others. ¶

RUDOLPH HAINS.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 23d instant, a mulatto BOY, named Isaac, about 18 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has a likely face, something the appearance of a scar in his eyebrows, and his wool combed up in front; he took with him a fustian jacket and trowsers, a suit of light coloured cloth, the coat of which had two rows of fancy buttons, pocket-flaps, but the pockets on the inside, a buff coloured shag waistcoat with gilt buttons, and a drab coloured cloth coat, with round-top plated buttons. He went off with another mulatto, of nearly the same age and size, and it is expected they will keep together. A reward of TEN DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, will be paid for delivering him to the subscriber, living in Front between Race and Vine-streets.

THOMAS EWING.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon immediately,

ROLLING *and* SLITTING MILLS,

ON Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware---has a strong head of water, and will be put in good repair.---If a person well qualified for managing the business applies, and is desirous, the owners will take a concern in carrying on the said mills. Enquire of JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

in Philadelphia. WHO HAVE FOR SALE

French Burr Mill Stones of the first quality, Madeira Wine, and Muscovado Sugars in small Hogsheads. §

Chester County, Sept. 10, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 4th day of October next, at two o'clock P. M. on the premises, in Springfield township, a valuable Plantation, containing 162 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of William Fell, Elisha Worrell, and others. There is erected on this plantation an excellent two story stone messuage or tenement, very pleasantly situated, the out-buildings good, and the land in excellent order; taken in execution as the estate of James Heacock, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1787.

To the ELECTORS of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the honor of holding the office of Sheriff these two years past, which I have endeavoured to discharge according to the best of my abilities, and shall continue so to do (if continued therein) I humbly request your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmest Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by choosing me one of your Representatives in the General Assembly these three Yeers past; permit me now earnestly to solicit the Favor of your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the present Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your suffrages at the last Election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the ensuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I EARNESTLY solicit your votes at the next election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's office; which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, Gentlemen,

¶ Your obedient humble servant,

September 20, 1787. WILLIAM POLLARD.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a respectable number of my friends and fellow citizens, I beg leave to request the favor of your votes at the ensuing election, to place me on the return with the present sheriff, as I mean to offer myself a candidate for that office, when his time by law expires.

Your suffrages for this purpose will be thankfully acknowledged, by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

SAMUEL CALDWELL.

September 21, 1787. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for former favors, and solicit a continuance thereof at the ensuing election, for the Coroner's office, which will lay an additional obligation on, and be gratefully acknowledged by the public's friend and humble servant,

August 25, 1787. JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER my utmost exertions to serve you as Goaler of the county, and being at a considerable expence in removing the prisoners from the goal at Chester to the goal at Westchester, at a very inclement season of the year, I was turned out of the goal with not more than two weeks warning, having not the least complaint against me, and, I am nearly persuaded, contrary to the will and wishes of most of the free electors of said county; and being encouraged by many worthy and respectable characters, offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the next general election; and should I be so happy as to be highest on the return, I trust I shall be enabled to execute the duty of the office with fidelity and integrity; which favour will ever be acknowledged and held in remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

Westchester, Sept. 10, 1787. THOMAS TAYLOR. †

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me, in choosing me one of your representatives in Assembly for two years past; but as the circumstances of my family will not permit me to serve any longer in that station, I must request you will choose some other person, at the ensuing election, to represent you, in the room of

‡ Your real friend,

Sept. 18, 1787. EMANUEL CARPENTER.

Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and assessment of the lands of non-residents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now published in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All persons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the present year on their land in said county, into the State Treasury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be transmitted to the Commissioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treasr.

Berks and Washington County Taxes,

for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-residents in the counties of Berks and Washington are published in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335. printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All persons indebted are required to pay into the state treasury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are still arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Washington county; unless these are discharged very shortly the lands will certainly be sold. 4w

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STRAYED or stolen from the meadows of William Craig, on Greenwich island, two OXEN; the one a dark red with a white spot on his forehead, about 5 years old; the other a stag, with short horns, of a dun colour, about 9 years old, and supposed to weigh about 500 and a half each. Whoever will take up and deliver said cattle to us, the subscribers, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, or if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, *Three Pounds*, and all reasonable charges.

‡ WILLIAM CRAIG,

Philadelphia, August 24. RICHARD PRICE.

American Porter

TO BE SOLD By

HARE & TWELLS,

In casks at 40*s.* per barrel, and in bottles at 11*s*3 per dozen, (bottles included).

Likewise, Oat Ale, at the different prices of 35*s*, and 25*s* per barrel, in casks; and 8*s*4, and 7*s* per dozen, in bottles.

N. B. The bottles are received again, at 3*s* per dozen. ¶

ORDERS received by PETER WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Burlington, for any figure, size or shape of AMERICAN MADE FLOOR AND BEDSIDE CARPETS, wove after the Axminster mode, which for softness, warmth and duration, exceed any thing of the kind ever attempted in this country.

A few of both floor and bed-side carpets are now for sale in Third street, at the store of Richard Wells and Son, where Jersey paper money will be taken for them.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

TWO valuable Tracts of Limestone LAND, the one containing 480 acres and allowance, with valuable improvements, a dwelling-house, double barn, 120 acres of upland cleared, also 15 acres of meadow and more can be made, the remainder of the land well timbered, an excellent spring, with a good milch-house, a good orchard of fruit trees; this place is situate four miles from Chamber's-burgh, on the great road from thence to Wadkin's ferry on Patomack, and but twenty miles from said ferry. The other tract lays upon said road, eighteen miles from said ferry and six from Chamber's-burgh, containing 530 acres, about 100 acres of upland cleared, and about 10 acres of meadow, and a large quantity more can be made of an excellent quality, a good dwelling-house and stone milch-house, an orchard of good fruit trees. Each of the above places would suit to divide. If they are not sold by the first of October next, they will be offered at public sale the sixteenth of said month. For terms of sale apply to the subscribers on the premises.

Franklin County, WILLIAM LANG,

August 29. § JAS. WATSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS, Reward.

WAS stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, within one mile of Chester county court-house, in Pennsylvania, on the night of the eleventh instant, a large grey GELDING, about 16 hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the letters C D, carries his head and neck elegantly, six years old this grass, is a grand colt of the imported Arabian Belsize, and also a grand colt of the imported black Dray Horse formerly kept by Colonel Isaac Taylor in the county of Chester aforesaid, has a blemish in his near eye. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse and the thief be convicted, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, or Eight Dollars for the horse only, by

September 12, 1787. ‡ CALEB DAVIS.

STERLING & NORCROSS,

MERCHANTS, IN BURLINGTON,

Having this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership in Trade,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, especially those of a long standing, on bond, bill, note or book account, to call and settle their respective ballances, to prevent trouble. And every person having any just demands against them, are desired to bring in their accounts for liquidation and payment, to

Sept. 4. 1787. §4w JAMES STERLING.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of David Schaffer, senior, deceased,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Bensalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joseph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-house erected on the premises, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a considerable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, so as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is also a valuable fishery belonging to the same. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premises, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made easy by the subscribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,

3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, } Executors,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, }

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season. e w 3 m.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last evening an indented German servant, named *John Christian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light sandy hair, but having lately been sick looks pale and of thin visage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a surtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fustian-coatee, vest and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, short spotted vest, white dimity ditto, two white Russia sheeting shirts, one pair of new and one pair of old shoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of English twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He speaks tolerable good English and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to excess; but is averse to servitude, and ready to embrace any scheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himself at some employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this state, or perhaps in New-York government. The above reward will be paid to any person, who will deliver the said servant to the subscriber in Philadelphia, with reasonable charges, or secure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2993.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1787.

Juſt imported by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In the ſhip Harmony, Captain Willet, from London, and other veſſels from England, and to be ſold at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh ditto, white and brown ravens duck, dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, ozenbrigs and ticklenburghs, brown and ſtriped tickens, buckrams, checks, brown ſileſias, cambricks and lawns, gauſes, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, Moreens, hair-lines, camblets, durants, rattinets, worſted double and ſingle da-maſk, printed cottons, and callicoes, muſlins, ſtriped wild boars, callimancoes, crapes, fans, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and mohair, cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, coloured and Scotch threads, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India Bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, check ditto, red and white flannels, corduroys, fuſtians, broad cloths, coatings, ſattin ribbons, bobbings, twilled tapes, ſhovels and ſpades, frying pans, 3d and 4d nails, flat irons, powder and ſhot, red lead, braſs kettles, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſaddlers webb.

Likewiſe, upland and meadow hay. To be Let or Sold, 12 acres of meadow, on Tinicum iſland. †

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the ſeaſon, part of which are juſt opened, and will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms.----Likewiſe

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glaſs, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

LISTS of taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington, for the year 1787, are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 336, printed by Mr. Bailey, September 26. Theſe taxes are payable into the ſtate treaſury until the 26th of November next, and no longer, as the accounts will be ſent to the reſpective county commiſſioners.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Treaſurer.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 17th of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the one equal, undivided moiety or half part in and to a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, beginning at a hickory tree marked at a corner of his fence, on the eaſt ſide of the great road in the line of his plantation, and that of Tench Francis, and from thence running eaſt-ſouth-eaſt along the ſaid line unto the lower or weſterly line of Deborah Johnſton's land, to a white oak marked for a corner, and thence running along the line aforeſaid and ſoutherly, and from thence to continue in the ſame courſe on a ſtraight line unto a ſmall ſapling white oak marked for a corner, and from thence to the poſt and rail fence ſtanding on the north ſide of his meadow, and from thence along the ſaid fence of the ſaid meadow ſo far as it goes, and then to continue in the ſame courſe in a direct line to the eaſt ſide of Wiſſahickon road to a white oak poſt ſet up for a corner, and from thence along the ſaid road to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres or thereabouts. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Hood, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 14. 1787.

Philadelphia, September 29. 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province, now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain lot of Ground, lying on Germantown main ſtreet, containing in front 80 feet, and in depth 780 feet, and is bounded towards the eaſt with ſaid ſtreet, to the ſouth with Joſeph Shippen's houſe and lot, towards the weſt with Green-ſtreet, and towards the northweſt by Joſeph Shippen's lot. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Shippen, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, September 24, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 18th day of October next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, in the townſhip of Ridley (inn-keeper) a very valuable Plantation, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſeph Pearſon, aforeſaid, Aaron Morton, and others, containing 88 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Sketchly Morton, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

BE it known to all men by theſe preſents, greeting, that whereas Richard Richards, now of the townſhip of Haverford, in the county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, millwright, for value received, did aſſign, and legally execute under hand and ſeal, a certain bond of one hundred pounds, dated the 8th day of March, A. D. 1784, and payable in gold or ſilver money on the 1ſt day of May, A. D. 1787, next enſuing, unto a certain John Haus, of the townſhip of Vincent, in the county and ſtate aforeſaid, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, the which ſum is fully, juſtly, amply and equitably paid him by the aboveſaid Richards. And as the ſaid Haus after payment poſitively refuſed the delivery of my bond to me when demanded, I therefore ſuſpect him to be vicious enough to uſe his utmoſt means to barter and aſſign the ſame over to ſome-body or other. For which reaſon I do hereby forewarn all manner of perſons watſoever, againſt accepting any aſſignment of the ſaid bond, at their peril, &c. ¶

September 20. 1787.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine has eloped from my bed and board, and taken with her conſiderable of my property, and otherwiſe behaved herſelf in a ſcandalous manner by being conſtantly in liquor. This is to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

CORNELIUS GRANVILLE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10,

An Addreſs of the Subſcribers Members of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania to their Conſtituents.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN in conſequence of your ſuffrages at the laſt election we were choſen to repreſent you in the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, we accepted of the important truſt, with a determination to execute it in the beſt manner we were able, and we flatter ourſelves we acted in ſuch a manner as to convince you, that your intereſts with that of the good of the ſtate has been the object of our meaſures.

During the fall and ſpring ſeſſions of the Legiſlature, on the recommendation of the Congreſs of the United States, your repreſentatives proceeded to the appointment of delegates to attend a Convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſes of reviſing and amending the preſent articles of confederation, and to report their proceedings to Congreſs, and when adopted by them, and ratified by the ſeveral ſtates to become binding on them as part of the confederation of the United States. We lamented at the time, that a majority of our Legiſlature appointed men to repreſent this ſtate who were all citizens of Philadelphia, none of them calculated to repreſent the landed intereſt of Pennſylvania, and almoſt all of them of one political party, men who have been uniformly oppoſed to that conſtitution for which you have on every occaſion manifeſted your attachment. We were apprehenſive at the time, of the ill conſequences of ſo partial a repreſentation, but all oppoſition was in vain. When the Convention met, members from twelve ſtates attended, and after deliberating upwards of four months on the ſubject, agreed on a plan of government which was ſent forward by them to Congreſs, and which was reported to the houſe by the delegates of Pennſylvania as mere matter of information, and printed in the News-papers of the city of Philadelphia; but the houſe had not received it officially from Congreſs, nor had we the leaſt idea, that as the annual election was ſo near, we ſhould be called upon to deliberate, much leſs to act on ſo momentous a buſineſs; a buſineſs of the utmoſt importance to you and your poſterity. We conceived it required the moſt minute examination and mature conſideration, and that it ought to be taken up by the next houſe. Judge then of our ſurprize on finding the laſt day but one in ſeſſions, a member of the Houſe who had been a delegate in the Convention, without any previous notice or any intimation of his intentions to the Houſe, offer a reſolution recommending the calling a Convention to conſider of the propoſed conſtitution, and to direct the electing members for the ſame, at ſo early a period as the day of your annual election, thus attempting to ſurprize you into a choice of members—to approve or diſapprove of a conſtitution, which, is to entail happineſs or miſery forever without giving time to the greateſt part of the ſtate even to ſee, much leſs to examine the plan of government.

Our duty to ourſelves and our regard for your deareſt intereſts induced us to oppoſe the meaſure by every poſſible argument that we could ſuggeſt at the time; but all our efforts were inſufficient even to produce a poſtponement until the afternoon. We urged and urged in vain, the conſtant practice of the Houſe when any important buſineſs was to be brought on, of giving previous notice and making it the order of the day ſometime before hand; that no bill however trifling was paſſed without three readings, and without this formality which gave the members time and opportunity to think on the ſubject; that the rules were adhered to ſo ſtrictly that even the building of a bridge, or the laying out a road, could not be determined on without this form; but this the moſt important of all matters was to be done by ſurprize, and as we conceived with deſign to preclude you from having it in your power to deliberate on the ſubject. Our anxiety for your intereſts was great, but notwithſtanding the firmeſt and moſt determined oppoſition, no reſpite could be obtained, and the firſt reſolution was adopted by a majority of the houſe, when they adjourned till the afternoon to complete the buſineſs. In theſe circumſtances we had no alternative, we were under a neceſſity of either returning to the houſe, and by our preſence enabling them to call a convention before our conſtituents could have the means of information, or time to deliberate on the ſubject, or by abſenting ourſelves from the houſe, prevent the meaſure taking place. Our regard for you induced us to prefer the latter, and we determined not to attend in the afternoon. We conceived that at the time we were choſen you had no view to this buſineſs, and we could ſee no inconvenience, nor loſs of time from deferring a matter of ſuch importance and which would in its conſequences affect, or perhaps, annihilate our own conſtitution, as well as that of every conſtitution in the union to a houſe choſen after the people had ſome knowledge of the plan, eſpecially as the next houſe will meet at ſo early a period, and a convention could be called by them time enough to meet in a few months, which would be as early as any ſtate in the Union, and would be allowing you time to make up your minds on a matter which appeared to us to require ſo much deliberation. Thus circumſtanced and thus influenced, we determined the next morning, again to abſent ourſelves from the houſe, when James M'Calmont, Eſq. a member from Franklin, and Jacob Miley, Eſq. a member from Dauphin, were ſeized by a number of citizens of Philadelphia, who had collected together for that purpoſe, their lodgings were violently broken open, their cloaths torn, and after much abuſe and inſult, they were forcibly dragged through the ſtreets of Philadelphia to the State-houſe, and there detained by force, and in the preſence of the majority, who had, the day before, voted for the firſt of the propoſed reſolutions, treated with the moſt inſulting language; while the Houſe ſo formed proceeded to finiſh their reſolutions, which they mean to offer to you as the doings of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania. On this outragious proceeding we make no comment.—The inhabitants of Franklin and Dauphin have been groſſly inſulted by the treatment of their members.—We know the feelings of the people of theſe counties are ſufficiently keen; it becomes us, not to add to them by dwelling longer on the ſubject; but as our conduct may, and we have no doubt, will be miſrepreſented, we thought it our duty to lay before our conſtituents, to whom alone we are accountable, a real ſtate of facts; that they may judge for themſelves. We need not tell you, that we could have no intereſted motive to influence our conduct. A ſenſe of that duty which we owed to you and to ourſelves, could have alone induced us to ſubmit to the variety of abuſe and inſults which many of us have experienced, for not conſenting to a meaſure that might probably have ſurprized you into a ſurrender of your deareſt rights. Our conduct has at leaſt had the good effect to lengthen out the time of election, and induced them to poſtpone the election for members of the Convention until the firſt Tueſday in November next; whereas the reſolution firſt propoſed, directed it to be holden for all the counties eaſt of Bedford on the day of the annual election, nine days from the time of propoſing the meaſure.

We cannot conclude without requeſting you to turn your ſerious attention to the government now offered to your conſideration; "We are perſuaded that a free and candid diſ-"cuſſion of any ſubject tends greatly to the improvement of "knowledge, and that a matter in which the public are ſo "deeply intereſted cannot be too well underſtood." A good conſtitution and government is a bleſſing from heaven, and the rigth of poſterity and mankind; ſuffer then we intreat you, no intereſted motive, ſiniſter view or improper influence to direct your determinations or biaſs your Judgments. Provide yourſelves with the new conſtitution offered to you by the Convention, look it over with attention that you may be enabled to think for yourſelves. We confeſs when the Legiſlature appointed delegates to attend the Convention, our ideas extended no farther than a reviſion or amendment of the preſent confederation, nor were our delegates, by the acts of aſſembly appointing them, authorized to do more as will appear by referring to the ſaid act, the ſecond ſection of which deſcribes their powers in the following words, viz.

2. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingerſoll, Thomas Fitzſimons, Jame, Wilſon and Governeur Morris, Eſquires, are hereby appointed deputies from this ſtate to meet in the Convention of the deputies of the reſpective ſtates of North-America, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of the month of May next. And the ſaid Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingerſoll, Thomas Fitzſimons, James Wilſon and Governeur Morris, Eſquires, or any four of them are hereby conſtituted and appointed deputies from this ſtate, with power to meet ſuch deputies as may be appointed and authoriſed by the other ſtates to aſſemble in the ſaid convention at the city aforeſaid, and to join with them in deviſing, deliberating on, and diſcuſſing all ſuch alterations and further proviſions as may be neceſſary to render the fœderal conſtitution fully adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting ſuch act or acts for that purpoſe, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the ſeveral ſtates, will effectually provide for the ſame.

You will therefore perceive that they had no authority whatever from the Legiſlature, to annihilate the preſent confederation and form a conſtitution entirely new, and in doing which they have acted as mere individuals, not as the official deputies of this Commonwealth. If however, after mature deliberation you are of opinion that the plan of government which they have offered for your conſideration is beſt calculated to promote your political happineſs and preſerve thoſe invaluable priviledges you at preſent enjoy, you will no doubt chooſe men to repreſent you in Convention who will adopt it; if you think otherwiſe you will, with your uſual firmneſs, determine accordingly.

You have a right, and we have no doubt you will conſider whether or not you are in a ſituation to ſupport the expence of ſuch a government as is now offered to you, as well as the expence of your ſtate government? or whether a Legiſlature conſiſting of three branches, neither of them choſen annually, and that the Senate, the moſt powerful, the members of which are for ſix years, are likely to leſſen your burthens or encreaſe your taxes? or whether in caſe your ſtate government ſhould be annihilated, which will probably be the caſe, or dwindle into mere a corporation, the continental government will be competent to attend to your local concerns? You can alſo beſt determine whether the power of levying and impoſing internal taxes at pleaſure, will be of real uſe to you or not? or whether a continental collector aſſiſted by a few faithful ſoldiers will be more eligible than your preſent collectors of taxes? You will alſo in your deliberations on this important buſineſs judge, whether the liberty of the preſs may be conſidered as a bleſſing or a curſe in a free government, and whether a declaration for the preſervation of it is neceſſary? or whether in a plan of government any declaration of rights ſhould be prefixed or inſerted? You will be able likewiſe to determine, whether in a free government there ought or ought not to be any proviſion againſt a ſtanding army in time of peace? or whether the trial by jury in civil cauſes is beceme dangerous and ought to be aboliſhed? and whether the judiciary of the United States is not conſtructed as to abſorb and deſtroy the judiciaries of the ſeveral ſtates? you will alſo be able to judge whether ſuch inconveniences have been experienced by the preſent mode of tryal between citizen and citizen, of different ſtates as to render a continental court neceſſary for that purpoſe? or whether there can be any real uſe in the appellate juriſdiction with reſpect to fact as well as law? we ſhall not dwell longer on the ſubject; one thing however, it is proper you ſhould be informed of, the convention were not unanimous with reſpect to men though they were as ſtates, ſeveral of thoſe who have ſigned did not fully approve of the plan of government, and three of the members viz. Governor Randolph and Col. George Maſon of Virginia, and Eldredge Gerry, Eſq. of Maſſachuſetts, whoſe characters are very reſpectable, had ſuch ſtrong objections as to refuſe ſigning. The confederation no doubt is defective and requires amendment and reviſion, and had the convention extended their plan to the enabling the United States to regulate commerce, equalize the impoſt, collect it throughout the United States and have the entire juriſdiction over maritime affairs, leav-

ing the exercise of internal taxation to the separate states, we apprehend there would have been no objection to the plan of government.

The matter will be before you, and you will be able to judge for yourselves. "Shew that you seek not yourselves, but the "good of your country, and may He who alone has dominion "over the passions and understandings of men enlighten and "direct you aright, that posterity may bless God for the "Wisdom of their ancestors."

James M'Calmont,	John Gilchrist,
Robert Clark,	Abraham Smith,
Jacob Miley,	Robert Whitehill,
Alexander Wright,	David Mitchel,
John M'Dowell,	John Piper,
John Flenniken,	Samuel Dale,
James Allison,	William Findley,
Theophilus Philips,	James Barr.

Sept. 29th, 1787.

Messrs HALL & SELLERS,

MR. Findley, Mr. Whitehill, and others, members of the late General Assembly, making a disorderly secession from the House, with intention to put an end to its deliberations upon the subject of calling a State Convention, for the purpose of considering the system offered for the general government of the United States, they have, in a public address, rested their justification on these two points:

1st. The irregularity of taking up the constitution framed by the Convention, without the special permission of Congress—the Assembly having, in the appointment of deputies to the Convention, proceeded but upon the recommendation of Congress.

2d. The unfitness of the deputies appointed —The addressers lamenting at the time, when the choice was made, that they were all citizens of Philadelphia, and none of them *calculated* to represent the landed interest of the state.

Having been also members of the house, and competent to judge with respect to these points of justification, we beg leave to state all the necessary facts concerning them, for the information of the public.

As to the first—on a communication of the proposition of Virginia, for holding a General Convention, a bill for the appointment of the deputies was reported by a committee, of which Mr. Findley and Mr. Whitehill were members, and passed into a law on the 30th of December last. The law, as set forth in the preamble, stood upon "*Representations of Congress heretofore made*," and on the proposition of Virginia; but the special recommendation of Congress, to send the deputies to the proposed Convention, made no part of the preamble; this recommendation not having passed Congress until the 21st day of February following, when that body, for the first time, recognized the Convention. In the next session, on the 28th of March, a supplementary law passed the house; but its only object was to add another deputy to the number already chosen, and its only reference was to the original act.

As the representations of Congress spoken of in the preamble to the law, of the first session, were only such as had been frequently made of the weakness of the general government, and of the necessity that arose of endowing it with greater powers, but gave no special licence to the states to send deputies to the Convention proposed by the state of Virginia, it follows, that in the appointment of the deputies the Assembly acted independently of Congress, or of its recommendation. It is in vain, for the reasons beforementioned, that the addressers attempt, by general reference to the transactions of both sessions, to cover their assertions upon this head---it is an artifice more unworthy than the most naked falsehood!

As little can be said in support of the second, their disapprobation of the deputies, which a state of nominations and votes will evince. The original intention of the house was to send seven deputies, though afterwards that number was, by the supplementary law, increased to eight. To supply the seven places, twelve persons stood in nomination: they, with the votes for each, were as follow:

* Jared Ingersoll	61	John Bayard	25
Charles Pettit	25	* Thomas Fitzsimons	37
* Robert Morris	63	* James Wilson	35
* George Clymer	63	* Governeur Morris	33
* Thomas Mifflin	63	Benjamin Franklin	10
Thomas M'Kean	26	William Findley	2

Of whom those marked with an * were elected.

As to four of these persons, there appears from the votes to have been a general agreement, 63 being the number composing the house; so that no real controversy took place but as to the remaining three---Between these opposite three then must have lain the question with the house, with respect to the fitness to represent the landed interest; and for this they might all have been fit, except in the circumstance of city residence, the candidates generally holding considerable landed property within the state, the whole body of candidates, Mr. Findley excepted, being inhabitants of Philadelphia; and as to that gentleman, the solitary nominee from the country, he seems then, from the state of the votes, to have been out of the question, which is the more extraordinary, if, as the addressers must be understood, a country residence was indispensable to represent the landed interest of the state.

But the truth is, that at the time of election no such lamentation was made by the sixteen, or any others, that the candidates were citizens of Philadelphia, or otherwise unqualified to represent the landed interest; for it is well known, that both Mr. Findley and Mr. Whitehill were of opinion that the choice should be confined to the city of Philadelphia and its neighbourhood, as it would not be convenient for persons living at a distance to attend a Convention; the former declaring a seat there would not suit him, which, perhaps, may account for the fewness of his votes.

This being the state of facts relating to these points, can we suppose a depravation of mind equal to such impositions and deceptions, or ought we not rather to suppose, in these instances, that the addressers were not at the pains to read what was prepared to their hands?

It is urged in argument against the house, that the deputies having exceeded the terms of their powers, that the system they agreed to ought not to be taken up. It is not easy to determine to what the powers of the deputation from Pennsylvania, and from the other states (for they are in the same predicament) did really extend; but any argument brought from an excess in the exercise of the powers, against the object of them, cannot be that of good sense or integrity. A man of understanding, or a good patriot, will examine only whether or not the system actually offered is calculated to better the condition of our country. Indeed one would think, the system being no more than a proposition, which none are bound to yield to, though all ought to consider, that the convention have not really transgressed their powers; they certainly might make whatever propositions they pleased.

The addressers resent the harsh treatment of the house to two of their body, who were forced back to their seats by some of the citizens from without. They suffered no such treatment; on the contrary, the house shewed a wonderful good temper on so provoking an occasion. When a misdemeanor had been committed, of a kind, which, though it has hitherto escaped even the slightest punishment, is deserving of the highest—When the addressers had, by their conduct, violated the first condition of all political society, which obliges the few to give way to the many---When they had offended in the double capacity of citizens of the United States and of Pennsylvania, in setting a dangerous example of riot and turbulence to the continent; and as much as lay in their feeble means, attempting to dissolve the government under which they live.

WILLIAM WILL,
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JACOB HILTZHEIMER,
DANIEL CLYMER,
WILLIAM ROBINSON, jun.

Dr. Franklin's not having been chosen at the first election, was owing to a misunderstanding among the members, with respect to his willingness to serve, but on better information, in the next session, it was the unanimous desire of the house that he should be added, which gave occasion to the supplementary law.

Philadelphia, October 6, 1787.

To the FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

A PUBLICATION has lately appeared in several of our papers, said to be signed by *fixteen* Members of the late Assembly of Pennsylvania, which challenges a few remarks.

The first remark that occurs is, that the paper was neither written by any *one* of them, nor signed by *all* of them. They are too illiterate to compose such an Address, and it can be proved that several of the persons whose names are subscribed to it left the city on Saturday, before there was time to collect the materials of the address, or to receive it from the *person* who is well known to have written it.

A second remark that occurs in this place is, that there was a fixed resolution of the antifœderal junto to oppose the fœderal government, *long before* it made its appearance. In the month of July last, at a meeting of this junto, it was agreed, "that if the new constitution of Congress interfered in the least with the constitution of Pennsylvania, it ought to be opposed and rejected, and that even the name of a WASHINGTON should not carry it down." Happily it requires a reduction of the enormous expences, and some other alterations of our constitution. Hence the reason of their opposition. Had it been much more perfect, or had it, like the Jewish theocracy, been framed by the hand of the SUPREME BEING himself, it would have been equally unpopular among them, since it interferes with their expensive hobby-horse, the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

The Address, and all the opposition to the new government, originate from the officers of government, who are afraid of losing their salaries or places. This will not surprize those of us, who remember the opposition which our Independence received from a few officers of government in the years 1775 and 1776. Recollect the FRIENDLY ADDRESSES and the CATOS, which appeared in those years in all our news-papers. Remember too, that these publications came from men of as great understandings, and of more extensive influence, than Randolph, Mason or Gerry. Which of them is fit to be named with Hutchinson, Bernard, Tryon or Kemp?

The Address begins with two palpable falsehoods. "We lamented (it says) at the time, that a majority of our legislature appointed men to represent this state, who were all citizens of Philadelphia, and none of them calculated to represent the landed interest of Pennsylvania."

It is a well known fact, that a seat in the Convention was offered to William Findley, and that he objected to it, because no wages were to be connected with it. It became, therefore, a matter of œconomy, as well as convenience, to fill up the delegation with members from Philadelphia. If this was a crime, the sixteen concurred in it, for they *all* voted for five of the delegation, and for three other men who were at that time citizens of Philadelphia, viz. Thomas M'Kean, Charles Pettit and John Bayard, Esquires.

The story of the delegates from Pennsylvania having no interest in the landed property of the state is equally groundless with the foregoing. They are all land holders, and one of them alone owns a greater landed estate than the whole sixteen absconders; and has for many years past punctually and justly paid more taxes on it, than are paid by the whole antifœderal junto—and, unfortunately, for the support of the men who compose this junto.

The address confesses that the sixteen absconded, to prevent the majority of the House from calling a Convention, to consider the new form of government. Is this right, Freemen of Pennsylvania?—Is it agreeable to democratic principles, that the *Minority* should govern the *Majority*?—Is not this aristocracy in good earnest?—Is it not tyranny, that a *few* should govern the *many*?—By absconding, and thereby obstructing the public business, they dissolved the constitution. They annihilated the first principles of government, and threw the commonwealth into a *state of nature*. Under these circumstances, the citizens of Philadelphia appealed to the *first* of nature's laws, viz. self-preservation. They seized two of the sixteen absconders, and compelled them to form a House by their attendance. In this they acted wisely and justly—as much so as the man who seizes a highwayman, who is about to rob him. If they were wrong in this action, then the men who drove Galloway, Skinner, Delancey, and other miscreants, from our states, by force, in the year 1776, were wrong likewise. What justified all the outrages that were committed against the tories in the beginning of the war? Nothing but the dissolution of our governments.—What was the foundation of the dissolution of these governments? Nothing but a resolution of Congress.—What determined us to establish new governments on the ruins of the old? Nothing but a recommendation of Congress.—Why, then, do these men fly in the faces of the Convention and Congress?—It was from similar bodies of men, similarly constituted, that their present form of government derived its independence. It cannot exist without a Congress—it is meet, therefore, that it should harmonize with it.

The objections to the fœderal government are weak, false and absurd. The neglect of the Convention to mention the *Liberty of the Press* arose from a respect to the state constitutions, in each of which this palladium of liberty is secured, and which is guaranteed to them as an essential part of their republican forms of government. But supposing this had not been done, the *Liberty of the Press* would have been an inherent and political right, as long as nothing was said *against* it. The Convention have said nothing to secure the privilege of eating and drinking, and yet no man supposes that right of nature to be endangered by their silence about it.

Considering the variety of interests to be consulted, and the diversity of human opinions upon all subjects, and especially the subject of government, it is a matter of astonishment, that the government formed by the Convention has so few faults. With these faults, it is a phœnomenon of human wisdom and virtue, such as the world never saw before. It unites in its different parts all the advantages, without any of the disadvantages of the three well known forms of government, and yet it preserves the attributes of a republic. And lastly, if it should be found to be faulty in any particular, it provides an easy and constitutional method of curing its faults.

I anticipate the praise with which this government will be viewed by the friends of liberty and mankind in Europe. The philosophers will no longer consider a republic as an impracticable form of government; and pious men of all denominations will thank God for having provided, in our fœderal constitution, an Ark, for the preservation of the remains of the justice and liberties of the world.

Freemen of Pennsylvania, consider the characters and services of the men who made this government. Behold the venerable FRANKLIN, in the 70th year of his age, cooped up in the cabin of a small vessel, and exposing himself to the dangers of a passage on the ocean, crouded with British cruisers, in a winter month, in order to solicit from the court of France that aid, which finally enabled America to close the war with so much success and glory—and then say, is it possible that this man would set his hand to a constitution that would endanger your liberties?——From this aged servant of the public, turn your eyes to the illustrious American hero, whose name has ennobled human nature—I mean our beloved WASHINGTON.---Behold him, in the year 1775, taking leave of his happy family and peaceful retreat, and flying to the relief of a distant, and at that time an unknown part of the American continent.---See him uniting and cementing an army, composed of the citizens of thirteen states, into a band of brothers.---Follow him into the field of battle, and behold him the *first* in danger, and the *last* out of it.---Follow him into his winter quarters, and see him sharing in the hunger, cold and fatigues of every soldier in his army.---Behold his fortitude in adversity, his moderation in victory, and his tenderness and respect upon all occasions for the civil power of his country.---But above all, turn your eyes to that illustrious scene he exhibited at Annapolis in 1782, when he resigned his commission, and laid his sword at the feet of Congress, and afterwards resumed the toils of an American farmer on the banks of Potowmack.---Survey, my countrymen, these illustrious exploits of patriotism and virtue,---and then say, is it possible that the deliverer of our country would have recommended an unsafe form of government for that liberty, for which he had for eight long years contended with such unexampled firmness, constancy and magnanimity?

Pardon me, if I here ask---where were the sixteen absconders and their advisers, while these illustrious framers of our fœderal constitution were exposing their lives, and exerting their talents for your safety and happiness?---Some of them took sanctuary in offices, under the constitution of Pennsylvania, from the dangers of the year 1776, and the rest of them were either inactive, or known only on the muster-rolls of the militia during the war.

Look around you, my fellow citizens, and behold the confusion and distresses which prevail in every part of our country. Behold, from the weakness of the government of Massachusetts, the leaders of rebellion making laws to exempt *themselves* from punishment. See, in Rhode-Island, the bonds of society and the obligations of morality dissolved by paper money and tender laws.---See the flames of court-houses in Virginia, kindled by debtors to stop the course of justice.---Hear the complaints of our farmers, whose unequal and oppressive taxes in every part of the country amount to nearly the rent of their farms.----Hear too the complaints of every class of public creditors.----Look at the records of bankruptcies, that fill every news-paper.----Look at the melancholy countenances of our mechanics, who now wander up and down the streets of our cities without employment.---See our ships rotting in our harbours, or excluded from nearly all the ports in the world.---Listen to the insults that are offered to the American name and character in every court of Europe.---See order and honor her attending train of virtues, about to quit our continent for ever.---View these things, my fellow citizens, and then say that we do not require a new, a protecting, and efficient fœderal government, if you can. The picture I have given you of the situation of our country is not an exaggerated one. I challenge the boldest enemy of the fœderal constitution to disprove any one part of it.

It is not to be wondered at, that *some* of the rulers and officers of the government of Pennsylvania are opposed to the new constitution of the United States. It will lessen their power, number and influence---for it will necessarily reduce the expences of our government from nearly 50,000 l. to 10,000 l. or, at most, 15,000 l. a year.—I am very happy in being able to except many worthy officers of our government from concurring in this opposition. Their names, their conduct, and their characters, are well known to their Fellow Citizens, and I hope they will all be rewarded by a continuance and accumulation of public favour and confidence.

The design of this Address is not to inflame the passions of my fellow citizens. I know the feelings of the people of Pennsylvania are sufficiently keen. It becomes me not, therefore (to use the words of the Address of the sixteen absconders) to add to them, by dwelling longer "upon the distresses and dangers of our country.---I have laid a real state of facts before you. It becomes you, therefore, to judge for yourselves."

The absconders have endeavoured to sanctify their false and seditious publication by a solemn address to the Supreme Being.---I shall conclude the truths I have written,

by adopting ſome of their own words, with a ſhort addition to them.---

"May HE, who alone has dominion over the paſſions "and underſtandings of men, preſerve you from the in- "fluence of rulers, who have upon many occaſions *held "fellowſhip with iniquity, and eſtabliſhed miſchief by law.*"

The author of this Addreſs is one of the FOUR THOUSAND Citizens of Philadelphia, and its neighbourhood, who ſubſcribed the petition to the late Aſſembly, immediately to call a Convention, in order to adopt the propoſed

FOEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

THE authors of a late publication in Mr. Oſwald's paper, ſigned "*A Centinel,*" which has repreſented Dr. FRANKLIN as a *Fool* from age, and General WASHINGTON as a *Fool* from nature, and which is replete with the groſſeſt falſhoods and abſurdities, have concluded their Addreſs with ſome lines from Shakeſpear. The only anſwer that ſuch an infamous libel upon diſtinguiſhed merit, truth and liberty is entitled to, may be taken from the works of a Britiſh Poet of equal fame.

The Convention "did but teach the age to quit their "clogs "By the plain rules of ancient liberty: "When lo! a barbarous noiſe ſurrounded them— "Of Owls, and Cuckoos, Aſſes, Apes, and Dogs."

Montgomery County, MILTON.
Oct. 8, 1787.

To the CITIZENS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

A RECOLLECTION of the following facts, whereof few perſons are ignorant, will give us clearer ideas of our real ſituation, than all the ſpeculative productions that have yet appeared, and which ſeem to have been calculated to puzzle and perplex the majority of the people.

It is univerſally acknowledged that the *Confederation* of the United States, which now exiſts, is very inadequate to the grand purpoſes for which it was inſtituted. Senſible of this, Congreſs recommended to the ſeveral ſtates that they ſhould enable that body, to regulate commerce and raiſe a revenue for the diſcharge of the public debt and other purpoſes. All the ſtates but one adopted this recommendation, and one of thoſe which had complied retracted from her engagement, whereby the whole became ineffectual.

Being thus circumſtanced, a *convention* from the ſeveral ſtates has been called, and men of the moſt reſpectable characters, ſhining abilities, and approved attachment to the liberties of their country, aſſembled for the purpoſe of framing a *general Conſtitution*,---who, with great aſſiduity and attention, have produced a plan, the moſt perfect that the local circumſtances of the ſeveral ſtates would admit.

This being premiſed, let every well-wiſher to his country carefully conſider the following queſtions, and anſwer them according to the feelings which his particular ſituation has excited, without having recourſe to thoſe abſtract reaſonings and jealouſies, which are rather calculated to confound than inform. Let him reflect for a moment whether the *ſurmiſes* of perſons, whoſe perſonal intereſt and importance are likely to be affected, ought to be put in competition with the deliberate, cool, diſpaſſionate determination of men ſelected by the ſeveral ſtates, for the ſole purpoſe of forming a fœderal conſtitution, whoſe intereſt as men, and as citizens, are at leaſt of equal conſequence with thoſe who wantonly carp at their productions. Let it then be aked.---

1. Whether, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, it is not *abſolutely neceſſary* that ſome form of government ſhould be immediately eſtabliſhed for the United States, diſtinct from that which is formed by the confederation?

2. Whether it is poſſible that any plan or form of government deviſed by men can be perfect, and entirely pleaſing to every ſtate in the union, and to all the inhabitants of each ſtate?

3. Whether the *Conſtitution* framed by the late *Convention* ought not to be adopted by the ſeveral ſtates, as the only means of extricating the people from the diſtreſſes which they at preſent labour under, eſpecially as it contains a proviſion for amending any defects which may be diſcovered therein?

4. Whether, if the *Conſtitution* now offered ſhould be refuſed, there is any probability of obtaining another more generally acceptable?

5. What will be the conſequence of a refuſal of this *Conſtitution*? What will become of our public creditors? How will our commerce be regulated, our people employed, and poverty and extreme diſtreſs be prevented? Will not ANARCHY take place, and the people, driven to deſpair, ſeize upon each others property, and at length ſubmit to ſome aſpiring chief, who, by taking advantage of our ſituation, will become a King or a Tyrant?

6. That the *diſtreſſes* of the people be much longer ſubmitted unto, that men who are feeding upon the public property, and who do not partake of their ſufferings, may amuſe themſelves in ſpeculations about government, whilſt they are indifferent to the calamities which they thereby occaſion?

7. Are not the amazing number of writs and executions returnable to every court, and the trifling ſums for which valuable real eſtates are ſold by the ſheriff, alarming proofs of our ruinous ſituation?

8. Does the proprietor of houſes and lands, although his rents are reduced below what they were in the cheapeſt times, receive them regularly? and are not his tenants, from the general diſtreſs, frequently two and three quarters, and ſometimes a whole year in arrear, and do they not afterwards often remove without being able to pay any thing?

9. What are the profits ariſing from trade and commerce, and whence happens it that ſo many of the reſpectable claſs of citizens who ſeek their living thereby become bankrupts?

10. Upon what do the widows and orphans ſubſiſt, whoſe property is immerſed in the public funds, and whoſe huſbands and fathers gave up their *all* to ſave their country?

11. Ye tradeſmen, who formerly by your diligence and induſtry were enabled to enjoy the comforts as well as the neceſſaries of life, ſay, how many of you do now find as much employment as will produce a *bare ſubſiſtence* for your apprentices,---and even of this pittance, how many of your employers are able to pay you with punctuality?

12. Ye labourers, recount the many days which you ſpend in idleneſs, "becauſe no man giveth you to work;" and that in the ſeaſon of the year when moſt is to be done, and from which you have been accuſtomed to lay up fuel and other neceſſaries for an approaching winter?

13. Where is the man, be his fortune what it may, unleſs he partakes of the *public ſtock*, who does not experience the effects of this general calamity?

QUERIST.

When General PEPPERELL went from Boſton againſt Cape Breton, in the year 1745, there were many different opinions as to the probability of his ſucceſs. Dr. FRANKLIN, who happened to hear ſome of theſe opinions, gravely ſaid, that he was certain General Pepperell would ſucceed, and gave as a reaſon for it, that *all the praying people in the country were on his ſide.* For the ſame reaſon, we may aſſert that the new government of the United States will be adopted, ſince the Miniſters and Chriſtians of all denominations are now engaged in praying for it, and there is good reaſon to believe that *no prayers* have as yet been offered up againſt it.

The following Gentlemen were Yeſterday elected REPRESENTATIVES in GENERAL ASSEMBLY for the City of Philadelphia, for the enſuing Year, viz. William Will, Thomas Fitzſimmons, George Clymer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Lewis.

We learn, by a gentleman from Carliſle, in Cumberland county, that at a meeting of the citizens of that town the new Fœderal Government was unanimouſly approved of, and the conduct of Mr. Whitehill and the other antifœderal abſconders ſeverely reprehended. The hon. General Armſtrong preſided, we are informed, at this meeting.

In conſequence of the miraculous preſervation of the life of GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire, in General Braddock's memorable defeat, a diſſenting Clergyman in Virginia predicted that GOD had preſerved his life, to be an eminent bleſſing to his country. This prophecy has been literally fulfilled. May not the providential preſervation of the valuable life of this great and good man, on his way home from the Convention, be for the great and important purpoſe of eſtabliſhing, by his name and future influence, a government, that will render ſafe and permanent the liberties of America, which he has acquired by his ſword?

A gentleman who lately travelled through New-Jerſey aſſures us, that among many hundred perſons, with whom he converſed about the fœderal government, he met with but *one* man who was oppoſed to it, and he was a citizen of Pennſylvania, and an intimate friend of the head of the antifœderal junto.

By a private letter from Boſton we learn, that the Conſtitution of the United States was received in that town with the ſame eclat and univerſal joy that it was in this city, and that it was ſo very popular there, that it was dangerous to *ſpeak* againſt it.

We hear that a farmer in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, who had exactly *ſixteen ſheep*, ſold one of them to a butcher laſt week, and gave as a reaſon for it, that he did not wiſh to have any thing on his plantation, that would remind him of the *ſixteen* addreſſing Aſſemblymen, that refuſed to concur in calling a Convention.

A correſpondent propoſes, that the *Fœderaliſts* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed hereafter by the name of WASHINGTONIANS, and the *Antifœderaliſts* by the name of SHAYITES, in every part of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated October 1.

"With reſpect to the Conſtitution recommended by the Convention, it is, generally ſpeaking, very highly approved of here; and it is expected when the Aſſembly meets, that the firſt buſineſs they proceed on will be, to direct the people to make choice of their Delegates for the Convention."

Extract of a letter from George-town, (Potowmack.)

"The impreſſion in favour of the new conſtitution is conſiderable, and general, from the information I have received. There are to be meetings in Alexandria, and the county of Fairfax, in which it is ſtands, to inſtruct their Delegates to promote the calling of a Convention.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (Antigua) Auguſt 28.

"On Saturday laſt arrived here, in great diſtreſs, the ſhip Bonny Laſs, M'Fadzean, maſter, from Boſton, bound to this iſland, having about 11 o'clock on Thurſday laſt, 10 leagues eaſtward of Gaudaloupe, met with a violent hurricane, which continued till about ſix o'clock in the afternoon, with ſuch unremitting violence, that it made a new fore-ſail and fore-ſtay-ſail (under which the ſhip was ſcudding) give way; it blew away the jib and jib-boom, made the ſhip broach too, and laid her on her beam ends for ſome time; being in this ſituation, the crew were obliged to cut away the main and mizen maſts, after which ſhe righted, and having got before the wind was driven within about half a mile of the eaſt part of Dominica, which with great difficulty ſhe weathered."

John Franklin, the hero of Wyoming, was lately ſeized by ſeveral of the friends of government, and brought to this city. It is hoped that ſome legal ſteps will be taken to ſubdue the turbulent ſpirit of this Weſtern Shays, who has been the chief cauſe of the diſcontents in the county of Luzerne, and has uniformly laboured to involve the county in a civil war. Every overture that has been made upon the part of government has been rendered ineffectual by his machinations, and even his election as a repreſentative in the General Aſſembly was not ſufficiant to gratify his ambition. "Better to reign in hell, than ſerve in heaven," has ever been a favorite ſentiment with the dæmons of ſedition.

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

Engliſh ſheet iron, gunpowder, *&c.*

[Particulars in our next.]

Juſt Imported, by the Pigou, Harmony *and* John,
And for SALE on REASONABLE TERMS by

William & John Sitgreaves,

At their STORE in Front, below Cheſnut-ſtreet.

An Aſſortment of European Goods.

[Particulars in our next.]

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-ſtreet, the ſixth door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, (the ſtore formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c.

A variety of GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon,

Which are now opening, and will be ſold low for Caſh or a ſhort Credit.

And among them are the following Articles:

LOW priced Indian blanketing, coatings and naps,
Spotted ſwanſkins and ermines,
A variety of Scotch knit and other hoſiery,
Blue and white baizes, white and other flannels,
Velverets, velvets and denims,
Corduroys, elliots, queens, Congreſs and kings cords,
Coloured threads, ſcarſe twiſt, bindings and galloons,
Fuſtians, beavers, ſpotted and figured velvets,
Iriſh linens and checks of all widths,
A variety of cutlery, buckles, and buttons,
Felt hats by the caſe or dozen,
Mens ſtocking breeches pieces, black and coloured, &c.
A compleat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned metal buttons, as uſual.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, all thoſe two Brick Meſſuages or Tenements and lot or piece of Ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Second-ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide of a 20 feet alley leading from Second to Third-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, containing in breadth on the ſaid Second-ſtreet 23 feet, and in length or depth 87 feet; bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of Peter Gaſkell and wife, weſtward by other ground of Jonathan Smith, and northward by ſaid alley. Taken in execution as the property of Jonathan Smith, jun. and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

BOSTON, October 1.

Extract of a letter from an American houſe in Cape Francois, Hiſpaniola, under date of the 4th ult. to a gentleman in this town.

"We are informed by an ordinance of this day, that NO American veſſel (except in diſtreſs) will be permitted to enter any French ports in the Weſt-Indies, unleſs the captain is provided with a paſs from the Conſul reſiding at the place of his departure."

By a gentleman who arrived laſt Saturday evening from Great-Barrington, we are informed, That laſt Wedneſday morning the troops lately raiſed for the protection of government, were diſcharged from ſervice, in purſuance of an order from the Commander in Chief. Thoſe orders were communicated to the ſoldiers, in a ſhort, elegant and pathetic addreſs, by Col. Lyman, the Commander of the troops. After which, a feu-de joy was paid by the infantry, and a fœderal ſalute of 12 cannon from the artillery. The troops then receiving proviſions to carry them to their reſpective homes, began their march. The regularity and good order of the troops after their diſcharge, reflected on them the higheſt honor.

Our informant obſerves, that the dæmon of faction and diſcord ſeems totally to have ſubſided; and that the late diſcontents ſeem to appear exceeding anxious for, and are make great exertions to diſcharge not only the preſent, but the back taxes, eſpecially in the county of Berkſhire.

That all claſſes ſeem to await with the greateſt impatience the event of the Fœderal Conſtitution, looking up to it as the fountain from which thoſe ſtreams of political felicity are to flow, which ſhall make them happy.

Convinced that their late irregularities have proceeded from want of true information reſpecting the doings of the General Court here, and the danger they are ever in from the want of a vehicle to convey certain intelligence, they have lately given ſuch encouragement to the eſtabliſhment of a printing preſs, as to have one erected in Pittsfield, for the printing of a news-paper; the firſt number of which made its appearance laſt Friday.

In fine, our informant obſerves, as far as his knowledge extends, the views of ſedition ſeem totally in thoſe counties to be eradicated, and loyalty and good order to have taken root in their ſtead.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the proceedings of the continental Convention, as publiſhed in our laſt, muſt receive the approbation of every man of independent ſentiments; of every man who calculates not only for the honor of *individual ſtates*, and the happineſs and glory of *Independent America*, but for thoſe EMPIRES OF REPUBLICAN FREEDOM, which that NOBLE FABRIC, THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION, may uſher into exiſtence.

In anticipating the acceptance of the AMERICAN CONSTITUTION every countenance brightens with the full glow of hope and animating expectation of public honor, peace and laſting proſperity to our "DEAR COUNTRY."

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, and Jacob Ruſh, Eſquires, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty ſeven, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and Niſi Prius, on the 22d day of October inſtant. Notice is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners and conſtables, within the county of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done. And alſo thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners, who are or ſhall be in the gaol of ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Newtown, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1787, and in the twelfth year of American Independence.

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 31ſt day of November next, on the premiſes, (if not ſold before at private ſale,)

A VALUABLE Plantation, in the township of Upper Darby, and county of Cheſter, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, containing 46 acres; there is on ſaid farm, a good two ſtory Log Houſe, a thriving young Orchard of about 100 apple trees juſt beginning to bear, ſeveral excellent ſprings near the houſe, a never failing ſtream of water paſſing through the middle of it, ſeveral acres of meadow, part watered, and more may be made, the arable land good, a part being lately cleared, the Timber exceeding good, the title indiſputable. The terms will be made known, on the day of ſale, by

October 1, 1787. ¶ ISAAC KIRK.

Oxford Townſhip, September 21, 1787.

Will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, in the Court-houſe of Carliſle, on the 24th of October, 1787, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A TRACT of unimproved patented LAND, containing 256 acres and an half, in Barree townſhip, Bedford county, and State of Pennſylvania; the above tract is excellent land, and well watered and timbered. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcribers, executors and guardians of the eſtate of WILLIAM WILSON, deceaſed, at or any time before the day of ſale.

JAMES THOMPSON, Executor,
MARY THOMPSON, Executrix.
ARTHUR ANDREWS, } Guardians.
¶ JOHN WALLACE. }

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 30th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and two pieces or parcels of Land, ſituate in Lower Saucon townſhip, Northampton county; one of them bounded by land late of Jacob Weiſs, Michael Hertz and Daniel Heller, and containing 19 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; and the other of them bounded by land of Jacob Gieſſinger, Chriſtian Haup and by ſaid Michael Hertz land, containing 4 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Conrad Ummenſetter, and to be ſold, by ‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, September 25, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 29th day of October next, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, a valuable plantation, containing 344 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Richard Peters, James Davis, and others. There is on this plantation an excellent ſaw-mill, with a never failing ſtream of water, alſo ſundry meſſuages. Said farm will be ſold ſeparate or together, for caſh or credit, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Seigles, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Manington townſhip, Salem county, Sept. 24, 1787.

WHEREAS Margaret, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath eloped from his bed and board without juſt cauſe: This is therefore to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

WOOD BISHOP.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 18th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, containing about 70 acres, ſituate in Doyles town, part in New-Britain and part in Warwick townſhip; bounded by lands of Robert Kirkbride, John Fell, Samuel Flack, and others, having thereon three good dwelling-houſes, two of which are built with ſtone, one large ſtore-houſe, where a ſtore hath been kept ſeveral years paſt, a good ſtone ſmith's-ſhop, coal-houſe, wheelwright's-ſhop, &c. it being a good ſtand for a ſtore and tradeſman. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, cattle, ſwine, a quantity of hay, a neat family waggon, a ten plate ſtove and pipe, feather beds and bedding, caſe of drawers, tables, chairs, and other articles of houſhold and kitchen furniture, buck-wheat and Indian corn, cyder mill and preſs, a number of empty caſks of different kinds, &c. with a quantity of ſtore goods, viz. glaſs ware of different kinds, delph and queens ware, tin ware, writing paper, remnants of cloth, pluſh and ſilk, iron pots and ſkillets, powder, mens and womens ſhoes, a large quantity of Earthen ware, ſalt, &c. with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The whole taken in execution as the property of Jeſſe Fell and Joſeph Fell, and to be ſold, by

* WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 29th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation, or tract of Land, ſituate in Tinicum townſhip, containing about 193 acres; bounded by lands of William M'Intire, George Bryan, Jacob Culp, James Patterſon, Robert Kennedy, and others, late the property of Nicholas Cuſtard. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 30th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, containing about 49 acres, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, bounded by lands of Samuel Brackenridge, lands late of John Chapman, Thomas Maffets, and others, late the property of Thomas Craig. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ‡ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain piece or parcel of Land, ſituate in Lower Milford townſhip; bounded by lands of David Roberts, Henry Blailer, Mary Clark, Joſeph Philips, and others, containing about 36 acres, late the property of Enoch Roberts. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 1ſt of November next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, and tract or parcel of Land, ſituate in Hilltown townſhip, containing about 46 acres; bounded by lands late of Griffith Owens, Evan Matthias, and others, late the property of Ebenezer Owens. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and tract of Land, ſituate in Whitehall townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land late of Linford Lardner, Eſq; and others, containing 260 acres and 81 perches and the uſual allowance. Taken in execution as the eſtate of George Good, and to be ſold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of Land, ſituate in Williams townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land late of William Allen, Eſq; and vacant land, and containing 149 acres and the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Frecker, and to be ſold, by

§ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, Sept. 18, 1787.

WAS taken up the 26th of Auguſt, between the Paoli and the Warren, on Lancaſter road, a bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, two white feet, a natural trotter, and is 4 years old, riſing 5. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame. * EDWARD PEARCE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following tracts of Land in Kentucke, viz. Ten thouſand acres, ſituate on a branch of the main licking, called Fox's creek, 25 miles from Limeſtone. A great part of this tract contains land of the firſt quality.

One thouſand ſix hundred and ſixteen acres, Fayette county, about 12 or 15 miles from the Big Bone Lick, rich ſoil, bearing the poplar, walnut, ſugar tree, &c.

One thouſand acres, Fayette county, on the waters of the north fork of Licking creek, &c.

Alſo, A quantity of good bottom lands on the Ohio.

All the above tracts will be ſold reaſonable, and warranted deeds given, by WILLIAM WOOD.

For terms apply to the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, in Second, near Vine-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 23d inſtant, a mulatto BOY, named Iſaac, about 18 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has a likely face, ſomething the appearance of a ſcar in his eyebrows, and his wool combed up in front; he took with him a fuſtian jacket and trowſers, a ſuit of light coloured cloth, the coat of which had two rows of fancy buttons, pocket-flaps, but the pockets on the inſide, a buff coloured ſhag waiſtcoat with gilt buttons, and a drab coloured cloth coat, with round-top plated buttons. He went off with another mulatto, of nearly the ſame age and ſize, and it is expected they will keep together. A reward of TEN DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, will be paid for delivering him to the ſubſcriber, living in Front between Race and Vine-ſtreets.

THOMAS EWING.

On Monday, the 5th day of November next, will be SOLD by Public Vendue, at the houſe of Frederick Hoff, in Hereford,

FOUR tracts of Land, belonging to the eſtate of Charles Mayburry, deceaſed, laying in Hereford and Diſtrict townſhips, Berks county, viz. Two tracts in Hereford, one tract of 184 acres of very good cheſnut timber; one other tract of 100 acres, on which is an iron mine of excellent ore, and the whole well timbered with thriving young wood: Two other tracts in Diſtrict, one tract containing 92 and a half acres, whereon is a ſmall dwelling houſe, 30 acres cleared and under good fence, 6 acres of good meadow, and conſiderable more can be made; the other tract contains 206 and a half acres, on which is a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. 40 acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 acres good meadow, and 20 acres more may be made, which can all be watered. There is on ſaid tract an exceeding good ſeat for a furnace or mill. The above mentioned tracts are all patented, except 20 acres of the laſt tract, which is by warrant, and lie contiguous to each other. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

† PETER ASTON, Acting Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Coney and Iſaac Kille, who are now confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, to meet John Holme and John Mayhew, Eſquires, Judges, or ſuch Judges as may attend at the houſe of Mrs. Burroughs in the town of Salem, on Thurſday, the 25th day of October next, and ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtors ſhall not be diſcharged from their ſaid confinement, according to an act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided.

Philadelphia, September 17, 1787.

THE partnerſhip of HEAD and SANSOM being this day diſſolved, all perſons having any demands againſt them are deſired to bring their accounts either to John Head, jun. at the ſtore lately occupied by Head and Sanſom, or to William Sanſom, at his ſtore in the ſame ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, where they will receive payment: And all thoſe indebted to them ſix months, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment at either of the abovementioned places.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of David Schaffer, jun. late of the city of Philadelphia, ſugar refiner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment without delay.

JOHN FROMBERGER, Executor.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1787.

N. B. The ſale of loaf and other ſugars, as well as molaſſes, is continued at the ſtore of the deceaſed, as heretofore; and there is now a large quantity on hand, which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon immediately,

ROLLING *and* SLITTING MILLS,

ON Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware---has a ſtrong head of water, and will be put in good repair.---If a perſon well qualified for managing the buſineſs applies, and is deſirous, the owners will take a concern in carrying on the ſaid mills. Enquire of JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

in Philadelphia. WHO HAVE FOR SALE

French Burr Mill Stones of the firſt quality, Madeira Wine, and Muſcovado Sugars in ſmall Hogſheads. §

JERUSALEM,

OR a repreſentation of that once famous oriental city, which has lately been put up, and is to be ſeen at the houſe of Michael Kraft, in Campingtown, oppoſite the rope walk, or the firſt mile ſtone, in Second-ſtreet. It repreſents Jeruſalem, the Temple of Solomon, and the remarkable hills and towers, and is made according to the Scripture and Hiſtory of Joſephus. It may be ſeen any time before ten o'clock at night.

A good TAN YARD to be let, and may be entered on immediately. For further information, enquire as above. ¶

Cheſter county, Sept. 22, 1787.

WHEREAS ANN TRIMBLE, my wife, hath abſconded herſelf from my bed and board, without any lawful reaſon. I do forewarn all perſon and perſons whatſoever not to truſt her on my account, for I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date ¶ JAMES TRIMBLE.

Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,

for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335. printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All perſons indebted are required to pay into the ſtate treaſury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4w

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that he ſtill carries on the buſineſs of raiſing apple-trees, and has now fit for ſale a large quantity and aſſortment of the beſt apple-trees that the country produces. Alſo, plumbs, pears, cherries, &c. The uſual time of planting being from the firſt of the Eleventh Month, called November, while the weather permits, and as late in the ſpring as till the leaves are out. All thoſe who will be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may wholly depend upon his knowledge and experience in ſupplying them with the moſt beneficial kinds, both for eating and cyder, or any other purpoſe. Having a large bearing orchard, he has wholly declined raiſing any kind or ſort whatever, that he by experience finds not to be ſo beneficial to the buyer, as ſome others. ¶

RUDOLPH HAINS.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon, Mountain, Teneriffe, Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertiſement directed to the public, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 11th inſtant, charged the ſubſcriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby impoſed on the public and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery." Therefore, in juſtice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the ſtain ſuch a publication might otherwiſe have, I have brought an action at law againſt Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the ſaid falſe and ſcandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north ſide of Cliſton's alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horſes are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He alſo propoſes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horſes by the week, day or night, and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon the ſtricteſt attention and care.

He has alſo provided himſelf with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horſes, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the ſame.

The greateſt punctuality and attention will be paid to the above buſineſs, by the public's humble ſervant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia Auguſt 6, 1787. § 10s. ctf.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt evening an indented German ſervant, named *John Chriſtian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light ſandy hair. but having lately been ſick looks pale and of thin viſage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a ſurtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fuſtian-coatee, veſt and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, ſhort ſpotted veſt, white dimity ditto, two white Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, one pair of new and one pair of old ſhoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of Engliſh twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to exceſs; but is averſe to ſervitude, and ready to embrace any ſcheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himſelf at ſome employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this ſtate, or perhaps in New-York government. The above reward will be paid to any perſon, who will deliver the ſaid ſervant to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, with reaſonable charges, or ſecure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. e w 3 m.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, } Executors.

TWENTY DOLLARS, Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, within one mile of Cheſter county court-houſe, in Pennſylvania, on the night of the eleventh inſtant, a large grey GELDING, about 16 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letters C D, carries his head and neck elegantly, ſix years old this graſs, is a grand colt of the imported Arabian Belſize, and alſo a grand colt of the imported black Dray Horſe formerly kept by Colonel Iſaac Taylor in the county of Cheſter aforeſaid, has a blemiſh in his near eye. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, or Eight Dollars for the horſe only, by

September 12, 1787. ‡ CALEB DAVIS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2994.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1787.

For SALE, by
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

ENGLISH ſheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, beſt double FF gunpowder in quarter caſks, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs and braſs wire, black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, German ſcythes, ſtraw knives and whetſtones, boxes of quart and pint glaſs tumblers, ſuperfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dreſden tea-cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, pewter table and tea ſpoons, ſhoe buckles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, double ſcrew gimblets, Dutch looking glaſſes, metal buttons, ſhoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chryſtals, fuſee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſuitable for a wholeſale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue ſtore. October 16. 2 m.

Juſt Imported, by the Pigou, Harmony *and* John,
And for SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS by
William & John Sitgreaves,

At their STORE in Front, below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

KENDAL cottons, roſe and duffil blankets, rugs and coverlids, coatings and bearſkins, halfthicks, plains and fearnoughts, low priced broadcloths, baize, flannels, linceys and ſwanſkins, moreens, calimancoes, jeans and durants, ſhalloons & camblets, plain and corded wildbores, cotton and worſted ſattinets, hair and worſted pluſh, plain and printed velvets, corduroys, elliot cords, royal ribs, thickſets & honeycombs, ſtriped & check cotton furniture, bed bunts and ticking, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and ravens duck, Iriſh & Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, turkey ſtripe, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all kinds, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cyprus & net gauze, Manchester gown patterns, ſarſnets, modes, pelongs, ſattins and luteſtrings, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, writing paper, playing cards, pins, needles, thread, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO Pewter aſſorted in caſks, guns, powder and ſhot, beſt Crowley ſteel, nails, tin, window glaſs, frying-pans, womens ſtuff ſhoes, felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c. &c. 6 w.

The partnerſhip of Roſs & Vaughan,

HAVING expired; all thoſe who have any demands againſt the houſe, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber; and ſuch as are indebted are requeſted to pay their ballances to him without delay.---

HE HAS FOR SALE,
The brig Adriana, burthen 2000 barrels.
The ſhip Henrietta, burthen 3000 barrels.
They are fine veſſels and ready to take in cargoes.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
Fyal and Madeira wine,
A few caſes very *choice Claret*,
A variety of French wines,
Iriſh linen 7-8 and 4 quarers wide,
Sheetings and oznabrigs.

Oct. 10, 1787. 6 w. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Juſt IMPORTED, and for SALE, by
EPHRAIM CLARK,
CLOCK and WATCH Maker,

Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the COFFEE-HOUSE, Philadelphia,

CAPPED and jewelled horizontal watches; capped and other warranted ditto; eight day and 30 hour clocks; enamelled moon and plain arch clock faces; large and ſmall vizes; caſt braſs and ſlit pinions; a general aſſortment of files; ſcrew plates and ſcrew drivers; oil-ſtones; poliſhing ditto; black wax; cutting nippers; large and ſmall plyers; and a number of other tools and materials, too tedious to mention.

He has on hand an elegant gold ſeconds watch. New and old watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 30th of this inſtant, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and two tracts of land, containing 66 acres or there abouts, ſituate, lying and being in Limerick townſhip; bounded by lands of George Campbell, Eſq; and others. Late the eſtate of Samuel Stetler, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 41 acres and 112 perches, ſituate, lying and being in Whitpain townſhip; bounded by lands of Peter Biſbing, Catherine Singers and others. Late the eſtate of Patrick Megargel, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 25 acres and a half, ſituate, lying and being in Upper-Dublin townſhip; bounded by lands of Hugh Burks, John Burks and others. Late the eſtate of Edward M'Vaugh, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, one meſſuage and 141 acres or thereabouts, ſituate, lying and being in New-Hanover townſhip; bounded by lands of Iſaac Miller, David Jones and others. Late the eſtate of Valentine Sivell, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
On the 6th day of November next, in Marlborough townſhip, in the county of Montgomery,

ALL the real eſtate of Conrad Zimmerman, late deceaſed, conſiſting in three tracts of Land, adjoining each other; the firſt tract containing 125 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, ſituate 37 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is a good dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other buildings, and convenient for a tavern, being ſituate on a road leading to Philadelphia, hath a fine orchard, a good well, and is well provided with timber, the remainder being clear upland and meadow. The ſecond tract contains 91 acres, 125 perches and allowance, hath a good dwelling-houſe and barn, with an orchard, cleared land, and ſufficient timber. The third contains about 14 acres and allowance, moſtly clear upland, and the remainder woodland. The ſaid tracts may be ſold jointly or ſeparate, being all patented land, and a lawful title can be given for it; a good part of the perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed will be ſold the ſame day on the premiſes. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the morning. Any perſon inclining to view or purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the ſubſcribers, who will give good attendance at the place and time appointed.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN,)
§ MATTHIAS SHEIFFELY,) Adminiſtrators.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
On the premiſes, on the 8th day of next month, at one o'clock, P. M.

A PLANTATION, Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, in Wrightſtown, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown. The plantation contains 250 acres, 18 whereof meadow, the remainder good plow and timber land. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, 4 rooms on each floor, ſtone kitchen, a well of good water, barn and cow-houſe. The griſt-mill an over-ſhot, on a large ſtream, two pair of ſtones, one a burr running on a country ſtone, a rolling ſcreen, and 3 boulting cloths almoſt new; alſo a new dwelling-houſe near the griſt-mill. The mills having lately been rebuilt and repaired are in good order for buſineſs, and may be entered on in the ſpring. The whole may be ſeen at any time by applying to the tenants, and the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, October 6, 1787. §

CAME into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 18th of laſt month, a likely bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhod all round, had, when he came there, a rag about one leg. He has been advertiſed in the neighbourhood, but no owner appeared.

Ninth mo. 22d, 1787. † THOMAS WILKINSON.

JOHN SHIELDS,
In Second-ſtreet, the ſixth door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, (the ſtore formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c.

A variety of GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon,
Which are now opening, and will be ſold low for Caſh or a ſhort Credit.

And among them are the following Articles:
LOW priced Indian blanketing, coatings and naps,
Spotted ſwanſkins and ermines,
A variety of Scotch knit and other hoſiery,
Blue and white baizes, white and other flannels,
Velverets, velvets and denims,
Corduroys, elliots, queens, Congreſs and kings cords,
Coloured threads, ſcarſe twiſt, bindings and galloons,
Fuſtians, beavers, ſpotted and figured velvets,
Iriſh linens and checks of all widths,
A variety of cutlery, buckles, and buttons,
Felt hats by the caſe or dozen,
Mens ſtocking breeches pieces, black and coloured, &c.
A compleat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned metal buttons, as uſual.

*** That compleat retail ſhop, with the houſe, at the north-eaſt corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets, to be Let, and may be entered on immediately.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, and Jacob Ruſh, Eſquires, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty ſeven, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and Niſi Prius, on the 22d day of October inſtant. Notice is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners and conſtables, within the county of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done. And alſo thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners, who are or ſhall be in the gaol of ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Newtown, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1787, and in the twelfth year of American Independence.

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Oxford Townſhip, September 21, 1787.

Will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, in the Court-houſe of Carliſle, on the 24th of October, 1787, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A TRACT of unimproved patented LAND, containing 256 acres and an half, in Barree townſhip, Bedford county, and State of Pennſylvania; the above tract is excellent land, and well watered and timbered. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcribers, executors and guardians of the eſtate of WILLIAM WILSON, deceaſed, at or any time before the day of ſale.

JAMES THOMPSON, Executor,
MARY THOMPSON, Executrix.
ARTHUR ANDREWS,)
¶ JOHN WALLACE.) Guardians.

Manington townſhip, Salem county, Sept. 24, 1787.

WHEREAS Margaret, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath eloped from his bed and board without juſt cauſe: This is therefore to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. WOOD BISHOP.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On Thurſday, the 31ſt day of November next, on the premiſes (if not ſold before at private ſale,)

A VALUABLE Plantation, in the townſhip of Upper Darby, and county of Cheſter, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, containing 46 acres; there is on ſaid farm, a good two ſtory Log Houſe, a thriving young Orchard of about 100 apple trees juſt beginning to bear, ſeveral excellent ſprings near the houſe, a never failing ſtream of water paſſing through the middle of it, ſeveral acres of meadow, part watered, and more may be made, the arable land good, a part being lately cleared, the Timber exceeding good, the title indiſputable. The terms will be made known, on the day of ſale, by

October 1, 1787. ¶ ISAAC KIRK.

Juſt imported by
WILLIAM CRAIG,

In the ſhip Harmony, Captain Willet, from London, and other veſſels from England, and to be ſold at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh ditto, white and brown ravens duck, dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, ozenbrigs and ticklenburghs, brown and ſtriped tickens, buckrams, checks, brown ſileſias, cambricks and lawns, gauſes, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joans ſpinning, Moreens, hairbines, camblets, durants, rattinets, worſted double and ſingle damaſks, printed cottons, and callicoes, muſlins, ſtriped wild boars, callimancoes, crapes, fans, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and mohair, cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, coloured and Scotch threads, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India Bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, check ditto, red and white flannels, corduroys, fuſtians, broad cloths, coatings, ſattin ribbons, bobbings, twilled tapes, ſhovels and ſpades, frying pans, 3d and 4d nails, flat irons, powder and ſhot, red lead, braſs kettles, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſaddlers webb.

Likewiſe, upland and meadow hay. To be Let or Sold, 12 acres of meadow, on Tinicum iſland. †

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable for the ſeaſon, part of which are juſt opened, and will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms.---Likewiſe
Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glaſs, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 17th of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the one equal, undivided moiety or half part in and to a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, beginning at a hickory tree marked at a corner of his fence, on the eaſt ſide of the great road in the line of his plantation, and that of Tench Francis, and from thence running eaſt-ſouth-eaſt along the ſaid line unto the lower or weſterly line of Deborah Johnſton's land, to a white oak marked for a corner, and thence running along the line aforeſaid and ſoutherly, and from thence to continue in the ſame courſe on a ſtraight line unto a ſmall ſappling white oak marked for a corner, and from thence to the poſt and rail fence ſtanding on the north ſide of his meadow, and from thence along the ſaid fence of the ſaid meadow ſo far as it goes, and then to continue in the ſame courſe in a direct line to the eaſt ſide of Wiſſahickon road to a white oak poſt ſet up for a corner, and from thence along the ſaid road to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres or thereabouts. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Hood, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1787.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province, now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain lot of Ground, lying on Germantown main ſtreet, containing in front 80 feet, and in depth 780 feet, and is bounded towards the eaſt with ſaid ſtreet, to the ſouth with Joſeph Shippen's houſe and lot, towards the weſt with Green-ſtreet, and towards the northweſt by Joſeph Shippen's lot. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Shippen, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

STERLING & NORCROSS,
MERCHANTS, IN BURLINGTON,

Having this day, by mutual conſent, diſſolved their Partnerſhip in Trade,

REQUEST all perſons indebted to them, eſpecially thoſe of a long ſtanding, on bond, bill, note or book account, to call and ſettle their reſpective ballances, to prevent trouble. And every perſon having any juſt demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts for liquidation and payment, to

Sept. 4, 1787. §4w JAMES STERLING.

BE it known to all men by theſe preſents, greeting, that whereas Richard Richards, now of the townſhip of Haverford, in the county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, millwright, for value received, did aſſign, and legally execute under hand and ſeal, a certain bond of one hundred pounds, dated the the 8th day of March, A. D. 1784, and payable in gold or ſilver money on the 1ſt day of May, A. D. 1787, next enſuing, unto a certain John Haus, of the townſhip of Vincent, in the county and ſtate aforeſaid, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, the which ſum is fully, juſtly, amply and equitably paid him by the aboveſaid Richards. And as the ſaid Haus after payment poſitively refuſed the delivery of my bond to me when demanded, I therefore ſuſpect him to be vicious enough to uſe his utmoſt means to barter and aſſign the ſame over to ſomebody or other. For which reaſon I do hereby forewarn all manner of perſons watſoever, againſt accepting any aſſignment of the ſaid bond, at their peril, &c. ¶

September 20, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 17.*

The following is the substance of Mr. WILSON's *Speech on the principles of the Fœderal Constitution, delivered on Saturday, the 6th instant, at the State-House.*

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens,

HAVING received the honor of an appointment to represent you in the late convention, it is, perhaps, my duty to comply with the request of many gentlemen whose characters and judgments I sincerely respect, and who have urged, that this would be a proper occasion to lay before you any information which will serve to explain and elucidate the principles and arrangements of the constitution, that has been submitted to the consideration of the United States. I confess that I am unprepared for so extensive and so important a disquisition; but the insidious attempts which are clandestinely and industriously made to pervert and destroy the new plan, induce me the more readily to engage in its defence; and the impressions of four months constant attention to the subject have not been so easily effaced, as to leave me without an answer to the objections which have been raised.

It will be proper however, before I enter into the refutation of the charges that are alledged, to mark the leading discrimination between the state constitutions, and the constitution of the United States. When the people established the powers of legislation under their separate governments, they invested their representatives with every right and authority which they did not in explicit terms reserve; and therefore, upon every question respecting the jurisdiction of the House of Assembly, if the frame of government is silent, the jurisdiction is efficient and complete. But in delegating fœderal powers, another criterion was necessarily introduced, and the congressional authority is to be collected, not from tacit implication, but from the positive grant expressed in the instrument of union. Hence it is evident, that in the former case every thing which is not reserved is given, but in the latter the reverse of the proposition prevails, and every thing which is not given is reserved. This distinction being recognized, will furnish an answer to those who think the omission of a bill of rights a defect in the proposed constitution: for it would have been superfluous and absurd to have stipulated with a fœderal body of our own creation, that we should enjoy those privileges, of which we are not divested either by the intention or the act, that has brought that body into existence. For instance, the liberty of the press, which has been a copious source of declamation and opposition, what controul can proceed from the fœderal government to shackle or destroy that sacred palladium of national freedom? If, indeed, a power similar to that which has been granted for the regulation of commerce, had been granted to regulate literary publications, it would have been as necessary to stipulate that the liberty of the press should be preserved inviolate, as that the impost should be general in its operation. With respect likewise to the particular district of ten miles, which is to be made the seat of fœderal government, it will undoubtedly be proper to observe this salutary precaution, as there the legislative power will be exclusively lodged in the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States. But this could not be an object with the convention, for it must naturally depend upon a future compact, to which the citizens immediately interested will, and ought to be parties; and there is no reason to suspect that so popular a privilege will in that case be neglected. In truth then, the proposed system possesses no influence whatever upon the press, and it would have been merely nugatory to have introduced a formal declaration upon the subject—nay, that very declaration might have been construed to imply that some degree of power was given, since we undertook to define its extent.

Another objection that has been fabricated against the new constitution is expressed in this disingenuous form--- "the trial by jury is abolished in civil cases." I must be excused, my fellow citizens, if, upon this point, I take advantage of my professional experience to detect the futility of the assertion. Let it be remembered then, that the business of the fœderal convention was not local, but general; not limited to the views and establishments of a single state, but co-extensive with the continent, and comprehending the views and establishments of thirteen independent sovereignties. When, therefore, this subject was in discussion, we were involved in difficulties which pressed on all sides, and no precedent could be discovered to direct our course. The cases open to a trial by jury differed in the different states, it was therefore impracticable on that ground to have made a general rule. The want of uniformity would have rendered any reference to the practice of the states idle and useless; and it could not, with any propriety, be said, that "the trial by jury shall be as heretofore," since there has never existed any fœderal system of jurisprudence to which the declaration could relate. Besides, it is not in all cases that the trial by jury is adopted in civil questions, for causes depending in courts of admiralty, such as relate to maritime captures, and such as are agitated in courts of equity, do not require the intervention of that tribunal. How then was the discrimination to be drawn? The convention found the task too difficult for them, and they left the business as it stands, in the fullest confidence that no danger could possibly ensue, since the proceedings of the supreme court are to be regulated by the congress, which is a faithful representation of the people; and the oppression of government is effectually barred, by declaring that in all criminal cases the trial by jury shall be preserved.

This constitution, it has been further urged, is of a pernicious tendency, because it tolerates a standing army in time of peace.---This has been a topic of popular declamation; and yet I do not know a nation in the world, which has not found it necessary and useful to maintain the appearance of strength in a season of the most profound tranquility. Nor is it a novelty with us, for, under the present articles of confederation, congress certainly possesses this reprobated power, and the exercise of that power is proved at this moment by her cantonments along the banks of the Ohio. But what would be our national situation were it otherwise? Every principle of policy must be subverted, and the government must declare war, before they are prepared to carry it on. Whatever may be the provocation, however important the object in view, and however necessary dispatch and secrecy may be, still the declaration must precede the preparation, and the enemy will be informed of your intention, not only before you are equipped for an attack, but even before you are fortified for a defence. The consequence is too obvious to require any further delineation, and no man, who regards the dignity and safety of his country, can deny the necessity of a militray force, under the controul and with the restrictions which the new constitution provides.

Perhaps there never was a charge made with less reason, than that which predicts the institution of a baneful aristocracy in the fœderal senate. This body branches into two characters, the one legislative, and the other executive. In its legislative character it can effect no purpose, without the co-operation of the house of representatives, and in its executive character, it can accomplish no object without the concurrence of the president. Thus fettered, I do not know any act which the senate can of itself perform, and such dependence necessarily precludes every idea of influence and superiority. But I will confess, that in the organization of this body a compromise between contending interests is discernable; and when we reflect how various are the laws, commerce, habits, population, and extent of the confederated states, this evidence of mutual concession and accommodation ought rather to command a generous applause, than to excite jealousy and reproach. For my part, my admiration can only be equalled by my astonishment, in beholding so perfect a system formed from such heterogeneous materials.

The next accusation I shall consider, is that which represents the fœderal constitution as not only calculated, but designedly framed, to reduce the state governments to mere corporations, and eventually to annihilate them. Those who have employed the term corporation upon this occasion, are not perhaps aware of its extent. In common parlance, indeed, it is generally applied to petty associations for the ease and conveniency of a few individuals; but in its enlarged sense, it will comprehend the government of Pennsylvania, the existing union of the states, and even this projected system is nothing more than a formal act of incorporation. But upon what pretence can it be alledged that it was designed to annihilate the state governments? For I will undertake to prove, that upon their existence depends the existence of the fœderal plan. For this purpose, permit me to call your attention to the manner in which the President, Senate, and House of Representatives, are proposed to be appointed. The President it to be chosen by electors, nominated in such manner as the legislature of each state may direct; so that if there is no legislature, there can be no electors, and consequently the office of President cannot be supplied. The Senate is to be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature; and therefore, if there is no legislature, there can be no Senate. The House of Representatives, is to be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature,---unless, therefore, there is a state legislature, that qualification cannot be ascertained, and the popular branch of the fœderal constitution must likewise be extinct. From this view, then, it is evidently absurd to suppose that the annihilation of the separate governments will result from their union; or, that having that intention, the authors of the new system would have bound their connection with such indissoluble ties. Let me here advert to an arrangement highly advantageous, for you will perceive, without prejudice to the powers of the legislature in the election of Senators, the people at large will acquire an additional privilege in returning members to the House of Representatives---whereas, by the present confederation, it is the legislature alone that appoints the delegates to Congress.

The power of direct taxation has likewise been treated as an improper delegation to the fœderal government; but when we consider it as the duty of that body to provide for the national safety, to support the dignity of the union, and to discharge the debts contracted upon the collective faith of the states for their common benefit, it must be acknowledged, that those upon whom such important obligations are imposed, ought in justice and in policy to possess every means requisite for a faithful performance of their trust. But why should we be alarmed with visionary evils? I will venture to predict, that the great revenue of the United States must, and always will be raised by impost, for, being at once less obnoxious, and more productive, the interest of the government will be best promoted by the accommodation of the people. Still, however, the objects of direct taxation should be within reach in all cases of emergency; and there is no more reason to apprehend oppression in the mode of collecting a revenue from this resource, than in the form of an impost, which, by universal assent, is left to the authority of the fœderal government. In either case, the force of civil institutions will be adequate to the purpose; and the dread of military violence, which has been assiduously disseminated, must eventually prove the mere effusion of a wild imagination, or a factious spirit. But the salutary consequences that must flow from thus enabling the government to receive and support the credit of the union, will afford another answer to the objections upon this ground. The state of Pennsylvania particularly, which has encumbered itself with the assumption of a great proportion of the public debt, will derive considerable relief and advantage; for, as it was the imbecility of the present confederation which gave rise to the funding law, that law must naturally expire, when a competent and energetic fœderal system shall be substituted—the state will then be discharged from an extraordinary burthen, and the national creditor will find it to be his interest to return to his original security.

After all, my fellow-citizens, it is neither extraordinary or unexpected, that the constitution offered to your consideration should meet with oppsition. It is the nature of man to pursue his own interest, in preference to the public good; and I do not mean to make any personal reflections, when I add, that it is the interest of a very numerous, powerful, and respectable body to counteract and destroy the excellent work produced by the late convention. All the officers of government, and all the appointments for the administration of justice and the collection of the public revenue, which are transferred from the individual to the aggregate sovereignty of the states, will necessarily turn the stream of influence and emolument into a new channel. Every person therefore, who either enjoys, or expects to enjoy, a place of profit under the present establishment, will object to the proposed innovation; not, in truth, because it is injurious to the liberties of his country, but because it affects his schemes of wealth and consequence. I will confess, indeed, that I am not a blind admirer of this plan of government, and that there are some parts of it, which, if my wish had prevailed, would certainly have been altered. But, when I reflect how widely men differ in their opinions, and that every man (and the observation applies likewise to every state) has an equal pretension to assert his own, I am satisfied that any thing nearer to perfection could not have been accomplished. If there are errors, it should be remembered, that the seeds of reformation are sown in the work itself, and the concurrence of two thirds of the Congress may at any time introduce alterations and amendments. Regarding it then, in every point of view, with a candid and disinterested mind, I am bold to assert, that it is the best form of government which has ever been offered to the world.

Mr. Wilson's speech was frequently interrupted with loud and unanimous testimonies of approbation, and the applause which was reiterated at the conclusion evinced the general sense of its excellency, and the conviction which it had impressed upon every mind.

Doctor Rush then addressed the meeting in an elegant and pathetic style, describing our present calamitous situation, and enumerating the advantages which would flow from the adoption of the new system of fœderal government. The advancement of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, the encouragement of emigration, the abolition of paper money, the annihilation of party, and the prevention of war, were ingeniously considered as the necessary consequences of that event. The Doctor concluded with an emphatic declaration, that "were this the last moment of his existence, his dying request and injunction to his fellow-citizens would be, to accept and support the offered constitution."

To the FREEMEN of PENNSYLVANIA.

AT this important period, on which the existence of America as a people depends, one of the people begs leave to lay before them, in a dispassionate and cool manner, some facts which may tend to illustrate to them their true interest, and repel the poison which the late dissenters from the House of Assembly, in their insidious and inflammatory address, have endeavoured to infect them with.

It is not now a question between those who have distracted the state by the names of Republican and Constitutionalist, which calls for your attention; it is a subject of far greater magnitude, involving in it not the fate of this state alone, but of all America. A constitution is offered to the people of the United States by their delegates in convention. On the aweful *fiat* of the people of America does this constitution now depend. This convention, composed of the most celebrated characters, the collected wisdom of America, have appealed to you to judge of their proceedings. Suffer not yourselves then to be carried by the artful and designing declaration of sixteen men, whose names are recorded for a disgraceful abandonment of you, their constituents. The confederation was formed in a hasty manner, at a time of danger and distress. It was calculated for the moment when a war raged in our country. It was not calculated for civil purposes, nor for times of peace, and these states were only kept together by a sense of common danger. But the moment peace was established, and that sense of common danger was extinct, it was found inadequate to the government of this extensive country. It wanted that energy which in all governments has been found necessary for the well regulating the people. It exposed us to ruin and distress at home, and disgrace abroad. At the peace, the United States were esteemed, revered and dreaded by foreign nations. America held a most elevated rank among the powers of the earth; but how are the mighty fallen! disgraced have we rendered ourselves abroad, and ruined at home. Bankrupt merchants, poor mechanics, and distressed farmers, are the effects of the weakness of the confederation. America saw it, and assembled those amongst her sons celebrated for wisdom and a knowledge of government; and she has not been disappointed in her representatives. That assembly has produced a work which immortalizes its fame, which will, if ambition and envy suffer it to be adopted by us, raise us to that station which America should hold among the nations of Europe.

The people of Pennsylvania, in general, are composed of men of three occupations, the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic; the interests of these three are intimately blended together. A government then, which will be conducive to their happiness, and best promote their interest, is the government which these people should adopt. The constitution now presented to them is such a one. Every person must long since have discovered the necessity of placing the exclusive power of regulating the commerce of America in the same body; without this, it is impossible to regulate their trade. The same imposts, duties and customs must equally prevail over the whole; for no one state can carry into effect their impost laws---a neighbouring state could always prevent it---no state could effectually encourage their manufactories---there can be no navigation act---whence comes it that the trade of this state, which abounds with materials for ship-building, is carried on in foreign bottoms? whence comes it that shoes, boots, made up clothes, hats, nails, sheet iron, hinges, and all other utensils of iron, are of British manufactory? whence comes it that Spain can regulate our flour market? These evils proceed from a want of one supreme controuling power in these states. They will be all done away, by adopting the present form of government. It will have energy and power to regulate your trade and commerce, to enforce the execution of your imposts, duties and customs. Instead of the trade of this country being carried on in foreign bottoms, our ports will be crowded with our own ships, and we shall become the carriers of Europe. Heavy duties will be laid on all foreign manufactures which can be manufactured in this country, and bounties will be granted on their exportation of our commodities---the manufactories of our country will flourish---our mechanics will lift up their heads, and rise to opulence and wealth. So convinced of this are the mechanics of Philadelphia, that they have petitioned for calling a convention. The farmer is particularly interested in carrying into immediate execution this constitution. Flour, the staple commodity of the state, is become a drug. No brisk market offers for it, and the tiller of the earth is obliged frequently to sell the produce raised by the sweat of his brow for less than the price of his labour. This is not owing to the want of demand abroad, for it is sufficient, but for the want of power at home to regulate our foreign trade. This power once granted, America would be able to regulate her own market, and not receive from any foreign power the small pittance they please to bestow for the staff of life---and America could starve them into a generous price. Lands under the present confederation have fallen since the peace, at least one third, or one half. It surely is a melancholy consideration to the farmer, to think that the independence which he shed his blood for should reduce the value of his estate near one half. However melancholy it may be, experience evinces its truth. No foreigner who has money will venture it in a country which has no fixed government. A stable energetic fœderal constitution will cause property again to rise to its real and true value, and will invite monied men from all the countries of Europe. Yet to such a constitution, so fraught with blessings to our distressed country, have our worthy representatives set themselves in battle array, and have come forth in a public address, armed with the weapons of hypocrisy and palpable falshood; and fearing to trust the people with a candid enquiry and discussion, have endeavoured to strangle the infant in its birth, by oppsing the calling of a convention, on pretexts the most idle and false that can be imagined. The assertion as to the house not having received official accounts from Congress is false, for an official account most assuredly had arrived, and was communicated to them, not at the time of the first debate, but after the adjournment of the house on that evening---that account too under the hand of the secretary of Congress to the speaker of the assembly. The house had not dissolved, and business of importance required their attendance---several bills were

lying on the table, which had been agreed to, and waited for the houſe to paſs them into laws. Their duty, their oaths, called on them to attend. They ſhould, if they thought the calling of a convention improper, have ſtood in their places and oppoſed it. They ſhould have attended, and entered a proteſt againſt it. This was the mode pointed out by the conſtitution. Their abſenting themſelves was a deſertion of their truſt, a betraying of their conſtituents, and of miſchievous conſequences to the ſtate, as it directly tends to a diſſolution of all government.

How abſurd it is to ſay, that they had not received official information from Congreſs. Where was ſuch information to be attained? not in the houſe of Major Boyd, nor from the Major's hands---not in the public ſtreets---but in the ſtate houſe, and from the Speaker. They knew ſuch information was in the houſe, they knew the Speaker was in poſſeſſion of it, for he had ſhewn it to them. One here is at a loſs what moſt to be ſurprifed at, the impudence of the falſhood, or inſult offered the underſtanding of the people. The complaint of the ſhortneſs of the time, and the neceſſity of conſulting the people, is idle. The houſe were not to determine whether Pennſylvania approved of the conſtitution or not. All the power the aſſembly were poſſeſſed of, was, to call a convention of the people to conſider of the conſtitution. In oppoſing this, they have attempted to take away from the people the power of judging and determining for themſelves. Their language amounts to this---we are better judges what ſuits the people than they are---we are acquainted with government---we think this a bad form, and will not even ſubmit it to the people; and yet theſe are the men who talk of their great regard to your intereſt, their love of liberty and the conſtitution. There is one good advice given you in the addreſs, "read the federal conſtitution;" and when it is read, I am convinced every diſpaſſionate man will pronounce that it is not liable to any of the objections its enemies have raiſed. It is affirmed that the deputies from this ſtate had not power to recommend to the people, under their appointment, a new conſtitution. The deputies from this ſtate were empowered, they had power to make ſuch *alterations and further proviſions as may be neceſſary to render the Federal Government fully adequate to the exigencies of the Union.* Had objections ſuch as theſe prevailed, America never would have had a Congreſs, nor had America been independent. Alterations in government are always made by the people. It is ſaid, that this conſtitution will annihilate the ſtate government. On what ſection of the conſtitution do theſe men ground this aſſertion. It breathes nothing like it---it interferes not with the internal government of any ſtate---it ſupports and adds a dignity to every government in the United States. They complain of the power granted to Congreſs of levying taxes. This is a power without which no government can exiſt. Finance is the very nerve of government, and unleſs Congreſs have power to effect the collection of the taxes, the power of aſſeſſing and recommending their collection is a ſhadow.

When Congreſs, at the concluſion of the war, recommended a duty of five per cent. the trifling ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, whoſe extent is not greater than one of our counties, refuſed their acquieſcence, and this prevented a meaſure moſt beneficial to theſe ſtates, and by which a great part of the federal debt would have been diſcharged. It is moſt ſhameful to ſay, that this tax will be collected by ſoldiers. The power is not given to a foreign prince, but to a Congreſs, choſen by the people. Pennſylvania, which has been always highly federal, has ſuffered by the want of this power---ſhe has ever been moſt forward in complying with the requiſitions of Congreſs, whilſt other ſtates have hung back, preferring the intereſt of their particular ſtate to that of the Union. The taxes fall heavy on the landed men of this ſtate. A general impoſt throughout the ſtates will lighten their burthen, and the greater part of our taxes will be paid by duties on foreign manufactures and the luxuries of life. This government will not be attended with greater expence than the preſent Congreſs---for under this conſtitution they do not ſit perpetually, as the Congreſs now do. The freedom of the preſs and trials by jury are not infringed on. The conſtitution is ſilent, and with propriety too, on theſe and every other ſubject relative to the internal government of the ſtates.---These are ſecured by the different ſtate conſtitutions. I repeat again, that the fœderal conſtitution does not interfere with theſe matters. Their power is defined and limited by the 8th ſection of the firſt article of the conſtitution, and they have not power to take away the freedom of the preſs, nor can they interfere in the ſmalleſt degree with the judiciary of any one of the ſtates. It is eſſentially neceſſary that the judiciary of the United States ſhould have an appellate juriſdiction both in law and fact, in caſes of diſputes between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate, and between citizens of different ſtates. This could not have been done under the old confederation, but by an application to Congreſs for a fœderal court, the expence of which was borne by the party who was caſt, and amounted to 5000l. No man, under theſe circumſtances, would riſk an appeal, though his property had been unjuſtly taken from him by a prejudice ſo natural to inhabitants of the ſame ſtate. It is ſaid that this conſtitution was diſapproved by three perſons, and that they refuſed ſigning it. However reſpectable their names may be, they cannot certainly be placed in competition with thoſe of a Waſhington, a Livingſton, a Franklin, a Maddiſon, a Rutledge, and a Rufus King; and one of thoſe who refuſed to ſign has been notoriouſly ill diſpoſed to any fœderal government. It was unanimouſly approved and ſigned by all the ſtates preſent---and the only matter of ſurprize is, that in ſo large a body only three individuals diſſented from it. Such an inſtance of unanimity upon a great national object can ſcarcely be paralelled in any country, and can only be aſcribed to the influence of that BEING, in whoſe hands are the hearts and underſtandings of all men. The government which is offered to you is truly republican, and unites compleat vigour and the moſt perfect freedom; for the people have the election of the repreſentatives in Congreſs, the legiſlature the appointment of the ſenate, and the people the choice of electors for electing a preſident---and in the houſe of repreſentatives muſt all money bills originate.

It is the privilege of every citizen to deliver with freedom his ſentiments, and the duty of every lover of truth to detect falſehood. Theſe are the motives which have induced me to endeavour to undeceive you, to ſtate the truth, and guard you againſt deſigning ambition: And ſhould my feeble voice be heard amidſt the noiſe of party, and incline my countrymen to judge with coolneſs and impartiality----ſhould it prevail againſt the loud brawls of diſſimulation and untruth----it will afford the moſt pleaſing ſenſations the human mind is capable of, as it will preſerve this country from the dreadful conſequences of rejecting a conſtitution, which alone can free them from confuſion, anarchy, diſtreſs and ruin. Let us accept with gratitude the conſtitution offered to us, and make a fair trial of it. It is not unchangeable. If upon experiment it is found not to anſwer the end of all government (the happineſs of the people) it can be altered---for two thirds of the legiſlatures of the ſtates can effect this change.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

AS a concluſive anſwer to the fallacious reaſoning of thoſe placemen-ſcribblers, who have preſumed not only to arraign that invaluable frame of government, the fœderal conſtitution, but to attack and defame the venerable names of Waſhington and Franklin, be pleaſed, Meſſrs. Printers, to inſert this ſingle obſervation.

As in the ſtate governments, all powers which have not been expreſly reſerved by the conſtitutions or declarations of rights, are veſted in the ſeveral legiſlatures, whoſe authority is thereby rendered ſupreme---ſo the direct reverſe of this propoſition applies to the government of the United States, as fixed and limited by the fœderal conſtitution, and no one power or authority, whatever, can be exerciſed by the Congreſs, which is not expreſly granted by the conſtitution.

Where, then, is the ground on which that abominable falſhood is built (publiſhed, among others, in the Independent Gazetteer of the 6th inſtant) which charges the fœderal conſtitution with aboliſhing the liberty of the preſs?

How deſpicable muſt the cauſe of that oppoſition be, which has recourſe to ſuch means to effect its purpoſe!---How unworthy to be ſtyled the advocates of freedom are thoſe men, whoſe arguments are founded in ſuch baſe falſhood, and whoſe only motive to ſuch unworthy conduct muſt be the influence of foreign gold, or, if poſſible, the ſtill baſer intention of betraying their country into anarchy, that they may either retain their preſent unmerited ſtations, or riſe upon her ruins. Let them beware---the vengeance of an injured people will not ſleep for ever---and, whether native or foreigner, when rouſed, they will feel its force.---Abuſed forbearance will be followed by

AVENGING JUSTICE.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the borough of Carliſle, in the county of Cumberland, convened at the Court-Houſe, Major General JOHN ARMSTRONG was unanimouſly choſen Chairman.

THE buſineſs of the meeting was opened by Colonel Magaw, and the conſtitution of the United States, formed by the late convention, was read; and the following reſolutions unanimouſly entered into:

Reſolved, That the ſaid conſtitution is moſt warmly approved of by this meeting, and that this meeting entertain the higheſt ſenſe of the public virtue and patriotiſm of the majority of the houſe of aſſembly, in calling immediately a convention of this ſtate, in purſuance of the recommendation of the Fœderal Convention.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the withdrawing or abſenting of a member of aſſembly, in order to defeat any reſolution or act of the legiſlature, is an offence moſt deſtructive to good government, and the happineſs and true intereſt of the ſtate. And that any member who is guilty of ſuch deſertion and breach of truſt, is unworthy of the confidence of the people, and unfit to repreſent them.

A committee was unanimouſly choſen to form a ticket for a councillor and repreſentatives of this county for the enſuing year.

By the unanimous order of the meeting,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

We can aſſure the public that the meeting was the moſt large and reſpectable that has been in this place ſince the declaration of Independence, and that the greateſt unanimity and concord prevailed amongſt the people. This has inſpired the true lovers of their country with the hope that here party ſpirit is extinct.

Carliſle, October 3d, 1787.

The following Gentlemen are returned, to ſerve in Aſſembly, &c. for the enſuing Year, viz.

For the city of PHILADELPHIA. *Aſſembly.* William Will, Thomas Fitzſimons, George Clymer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Lewis.

Street Commiſſioners. Iſaac Jones, Iſrael Hallowell.

Wardens. John Wharton, William Hall.

For the county of PHILADELPHIA. *Aſſembly.* Thomas Miffliin, George Logan, John Salter, William Robinſon, jun. Richard Peters.

Sheriffs. Joſeph Cowperthwait, James Aſh.

Coroners. John Leacock, John Knight.

County Commiſſioner. Hugh Roberts.

County of BUCKS. *Aſſembly.* Gerardus Wynkoop, John Chapman, Samuel Foulke, Valentine Upp.

County of CHESTER. *Aſſembly.* Townſend Whelen, James Moore, Samuel Evans, Richard Willing, Robert Ralſton, Richard Thomas.

County of LANCASTER. *Councillor.* George Roſs.

Aſſembly. Alexander Lowrey, Adam Hubley, Joſeph Work, James Clemſon, Jacob Erb, John Hopkins.

County of YORK. *Councillor.* James Edie.

Aſſembly. Michael Smyſer, Joſeph Lilley, David M'Clellan, Thomas Clingan, James Read, William Mitchel.

County of BERKS. *Councillor.* James Read.

Aſſembly. Joſeph Heiſter, Gabriel Heiſter, Charles Biddle, David Davis, Joſeph Sands.

Sheriffs. Jacob Bower, Henry Vanderſlice.

Coroners. Peter Feather, Henry Brown.

Commiſſioner. John Keim.

County of NORTHAMPTON. *Aſſembly.* Peter Trexler, jun. Thomas Mawhorter, Peter Burkhalter, Peter Ealer.

Sheriffs. George Groof, Jonas Hartzel.

County of MONTGOMERY. *Aſſembly.* Jacob Reiff, Robert Lollar, Benjamin Rittenhouſe, Peter Richards.

Sheriffs. Francis Swain, Chriſtopher Dull.

Coroners. Samuel Hires, Henry Sheetz.

It is with great pleaſure we inform our cuſtomers, that from the returns already come to hand of the late elections in this ſtate, there is a large majority of perſons ſtrongly attached to the new Fœderal Conſtitution.

Mr. R. WHITEHILL, who was rejected from a ſeat in the Council by the county of Cumberland, for refuſing to concur in calling a Convention, and for deſerting the Aſſembly, was ſo confident of being returned by his late conſtituents, that he had taken lodgings for himſelf in a private houſe in this city for three years, the term of ſervice in the Council, agreeable to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania.

The rejection of Meſſrs. ANTES and DALE, in the county of Northumberland, was occaſioned by their deſertion of their duty in the Aſſembly. Previous to the election, the following advertiſement was paſted up in all the places of public reſort in the county:

Northumberland, October 1787.

"A handſome reward and reaſonable expences will be paid to any perſon, who will apprehend and bring to juſtice ſeventeen of the members of Aſſembly, lately fled from their duty. There were nineteen in the whole, but, fortunately for themſelves, two of theſe deluded creatures were taken up in the city, and conveyed to the place from whence they came---the remainder are ſcattered to and fro on the earth, being as the ſwine of old poſſeſſed, and had they ran into the Delaware, it would have been well for their country. They are now at large, and with the poiſon of their tongues (if not ſpeedily prevented) will taint the minds of their late conſtituents, as they are ſuffered to go forth as lying prophets to delude and miſguide the unwary ſons of men---Satan like, when he found his kingdom would be curtailed by a Saviour, he even had the effrontery upon the mount to endeavour to ſeduce our Lord himſelf, by offering him all the kingdoms of the world, if he would fall down and worſhip him----and as theſe weak tools of party are of opinion, that, through the effects of the late glorious conſtitution, when it ſhall begin to operate, their adherents will no longer pay that homage to ignorance they have hitherto done, but will join hand in hand with the ever memorable forty-four true-born ſons of America, who are not affected with that green ey'd hell-born jealouſy, that a WASHINGTON and his Colleagues, whoſe intereſt and political ſalvation are inſeparable from ours, would tender a conſtitution to their brethren, fraught with ſuch evils as is by that diabolical junto ſet forth. Alas for it! our government has no mode of puniſhing ſuch miſcreants."

We hear from Virginia, that GEORGE MASON has been treated with every poſſible mark of contempt and neglect, for neglecting to ſign the Fœderal Conſtitution, and that PATRICK HENRY, Eſq; is uſing his influence in the ſtate, in promoting its adoption.

Our accounts from Maryland leave us no room to doubt of the Fœderal Government being adopted almoſt unanimouſly by that ſtate. A few men *of words*----or men *on paper*----and men *for paper*----only object to it.

By a late calculation, it appears that the reduction of the expences of the government of Pennſylvania, by the adoption of the new Fœderal Conſtitution, will amount to 35,000l. a year. A ſum that will nearly pay the intereſt of our whole proportion of the debt of the United States.

A Miniſter of the Goſpel, through the medium of our paper, begs leave to aſk, whether men can be ſerious in regard to the Chriſtian religion, who object to a government that is calculated to promote the glory of GOD, by eſtabliſhing peace, order and juſtice in our country?---and whether it would not be better for ſuch men to renounce the Chriſtian name, and to enter into ſociety with the Shawaneſe or Mohawk Indians, than to attempt to retain the bleſſings of religion and civil zation, with their licentious ideas of government.

It is to be hoped (ſays a correſpondent) that the city and counties will avoid chooſing ſuch perſons as are in Council or in the Aſſembly, to repreſent the ſtate in the enſuing CONVENTION. Their *oaths* will interfere with their duty in conſidering the new government, and the ſeſſion of the Convention will by theſe means be greatly prolonged. Beſides, how diſgraceful will it be to a county, to appear ſo barren of ſenſible and fœderal citizens, as to heap two appointments upon the ſame perſons.

We hear that the uniform of the Fœderaliſts in this city is to conſiſt of----CLOTH COVERED BUTTONS, LEATHER POCKETS, AND PLAIN SHIRTS.

Public NOTICE is hereby given

To the FREEMEN of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA,

THAT in obedience to a Reſolve of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, of the 29th day of September laſt, to chooſe ſuitable perſons to ſerve as deputies in a Convention on the Fœderal Conſtitution, a General Election is to be held for the city and county aforeſaid, on Tueſday, the 6th day of November next, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and at the ſeveral places in the ſaid city and county as are fixed by law for holding the elections of Repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly; and that ſaid election is to be conducted by the officers who conducted the laſt General Election, and agreeable to the rules and regulations thereof, and at which places the electors of the city and county are to chooſe Five Perſons for the city, and Five Perſons for the county, to ſerve in a State Convention.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1787.

Philadelphia, October 11, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of this inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a Plantation or piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, and county of Philadelphia, containing, by computation, 100 acres; on which are two wooden tenements, a ſtable and other improvements; bounded by lands of Samuel Rhoads, John Hughes and others: Said place lies on Haverford road, 7 miles from the city, and has for ſeveral years been occupied as a public houſe of entertainment, known by the name of the Millſtone Tavern. Taken in execution as the property of William Roberts, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by Public Vendue, at the houſe of William Leſher, innholder, near the premiſes, at Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the Sixth of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A large two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone kitchen, a tan-yard, and a number of vatts, with a ſtone bark-houſe, currying ſhop, and ſundry other buildings and improvements, with the following lots of Ground thereunto belonging: No. 1. Containing 114 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Snyder, George Kreemer, and King-ſtreet. No. 2. Containing 2 acres and 23 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Snyder and Roxborough-ſtreet. No. 3 Containing 1 acre, 68 perches and 6 feet; bounded by land of Jacob Snyder and others. No. 4. Containing-----126 perches, and 6 tenth parts of a perch, bounding on Germantown Main-ſtreet, and land heretofore Benjamin Shoemaker's. No. 5. Containing------30 perches; bounded by Germantown Main-ſtreet and the laſt deſcribed lot, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging: Taken in execution as late the property of Abraham Jones, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

IN purſuance of a writ of Venire Facias, under the hands and ſeals of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and Jacob Ruſh, Eſqrs. Juſtices aſſigned, appointed and commiſſioned to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made and taken for and concerning all treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſaid State are made capital or felonies of death, and all other crimes, injuries and offences whatſoever, as alſo to deliver the goals of the perſons who are or ſhall be committed for the crimes aforeſaid, to the Sheriff of the county of Cheſter directed: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe, who will proſecute or follow againſt any ſuch priſoners, that they be at the Court-houſe in Goſhen, at a court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery, there to be held on the 29th day of this inſtant, then and there to proſecute againſt them as it ſhall be juſt; and that all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, be then and there, in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Dated at Cheſter County, the tenth day of October, Anno Domini, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-ſeven, and in the twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

September 28, 1787.

IN purſuance of an attachment iſſuing out of the Court of Common Pleas for Dauphin county, againſt FREDERICK METZGER, at the ſuit of JOHN NEIPP; and of another attachment iſſuing out of the ſaid Court, againſt the ſaid FREDERICK METZGER and JOSEPH GETTIN, at the ſuit of FREDERICK HEISS; WE, the Auditors appointed by the ſaid Court, do hereby give public notice, that on Thurſday, the firſt day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of GEORGE BOYER, in Sheffer's-town, in the county of Dauphin aforeſaid, a quantity of Broad-cloths, Silks, Callicoes, and a conſiderable quantity of other ſtore goods, too tedious to mention. All attached as the eſtate or eſtates of the aforeſaid Frederick Metzger and Joſeph Gettin, and to be ſold as aforeſaid.

Therefore, all perſons who have any claims or demands againſt the ſaid Frederick Metzger and Joſeph Gettin, are deſired to exhibit the ſame, duly atteſted and authenticated, before the ſaid Auditors, at the town of Lebanon, in the ſaid county, on or before the 15th day of November next.

JOHN THOME,
HENRY SHEFFER,
PHILIP GREENAWALT, jun. } Auditors.

Chester county, September 24, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 18th day of October next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, in the townſhip of Ridley (inn-keeper) a very valuable Plantation, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſeph Pearſon, aforeſaid, Aaron Morton, and others, containing 88 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Sketchly Morton, and to be ſold, by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, September 25, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 15th day of November next, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, a valuable plantation, containing 344 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Richard Peters, James Davis, and others. There is on this plantation an excellent ſaw-mill, with a never failing ſtream of water, alſo ſundry meſſuages. Said farm will be ſold ſeparate or together, for caſh or credit, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Seigler, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and tract of Land, ſituate in Whitehall townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land late of Linford Lardner, Eſq; and others. containing 260 acres and 81 perches and the uſual allowance. Taken in execution as the eſtate of George Good, and to be ſold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 30th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and two pieces or parcels of Land, ſituate in Lower Saucon townſhip, Northampton county; one of them bounded by land late of Jacob Weiſs, Michael Hertz and Daniel Heller, and containing 19 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; and the other of them bounded by land of Jacob Gieſſinger, Chriſtian Haup and by ſaid Michael Hertz land, containing 4 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Conrad Ummenſetter, and to be ſold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of Land, ſituate in Williams townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land late of William Allen, Eſq; and vacant land, and containing 149 acres and the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Frecker, and to be ſold, by

§ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 18th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, containing about 70 acres, ſituate in Doyles town, part in New-Britain and part in Warwick townſhip; bounded by lands of Robert Kirkbride, John Fell, Samuel Flack, and others, having thereon three good dwelling-houſes, two of which are built with ſtone, one large ſtore-houſe, where a ſtore hath been kept ſeveral years paſt, a good ſtone ſmith's-ſhop, coal-houſe, wheelwright's-ſhop, &c. it being a good ſtand for a ſtore and tradeſman. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, cattle, ſwine, a quantity of hay, a neat family waggon, a ten plate ſtove and pipe, feather beds and bedding, caſe of drawers, tables, chairs, and other articles of houſhold and kitchen furniture, buck-wheat and Indian corn, cyder mill and preſs, a number of empty caſks of different kinds, &c. with a quantity of ſtore goods, viz. glaſs ware of different kinds, delph and queens ware, tin ware, writing paper, remnants of cloth, pluſh and ſilk, iron pots and ſkillets, powder, mens and womens ſhoes, a large quantity of Earthen ware, ſalt, &c. with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The whole taken in execution as the property of Jeſſe Fell and Joſeph Fell, and to be ſold, by

* WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 29th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation, or tract of Land, ſituate in Tinicum townſhip, containing about 193 acres; bounded by lands of William M'Intire, George Bryan, Jacob Culp, James Patterſon, Robert Kennedy, and others, late the property of Nicholas Cuſtard. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 30th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, containing about 49 acres, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, bounded by lands of Samuel Brackenridge, lands late of John Chapman, Thomas Maffers, and others, late the property of Thomas Craig. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

‡ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain piece or parcel of Land, ſituate in Lower Milford townſhip; bounded by lands of David Roberts, Henry Blailer, Mary Clark, Joſeph Philips, and others, containing about 36 acres, late the property of Enoch Roberts. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 1ſt of November next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, and tract or parcel of Land, ſituate in Hilltown townſhip, containing about 46 acres; bounded by lands late of Griffith Owens, Evan Matthias, and others, late the property of Ebenezer Owens. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by

YOUNG & M'CULLOCH,

Corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

The American Spelling Book,

Or, Firſt Part of a GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE of the Engliſh Language.——*Seventh Edition.*

By *NOAH WEBSTER*, Eſquire.

THIS part of the work contains a clear and conciſe explanation of the powers of the Engliſh letters; which is not to be found in any other book of this kind---An abridgement of the rules for accenting words---A new and methodical arrangement of tables---a diſtribution of the ſeveral claſſes of difficult and irregular words into ſeparate tables---An eaſy method for aſcertaining the true pronunciation of words---New tables of proper names of places in America---Eaſy leſſons, and entertaining fables and ſtories---With an introduction to grammar, containing the firſt principles.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

HAVING examined the firſt part of the new Grammatical Inſtitute of the Engliſh Language, publiſhed by Mr. *Noah Webſter*, we are of opinion, that it is far preferable, in the plan and execution, to Dilworth's, or any other ſpelling-book which has been introduced into our ſchools. In theſe, the entire omiſſion of the rules of pronunciation is a capital defect, which very few of the parents, ſchool-maſters or miſtreſſes, employed in teaching children the firſt rudiments, have ſufficient knowledge to ſupply. The uſual manner of throwing together, in the ſame tables and without any marks of diſtinction, words in which the ſame letters are differently pronounced; and the received rules of dividing ſyllables, which are wholly arbitrary and often unnatural, ſeem calculated to puzzle the learner, and miſlead the inſtructor into a vicious pronunciation. Theſe defects and miſtakes are judiciouſly ſupplied in the preſent work, and the various additions are made with ſuch propriety, that we judge this new ſpelling-book will be extremely beneficial for the uſe of ſchools.

Subſcribed by the following gentlemen.

The Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Eſq; Lieut. Gov. Connecticut,
Rev. Ezra Stiles, S. T. D. Preſident of Yale College,
Rev. Elizur Goodrich, D. D.
Rev. Patrick Alliſon, D. D. Maryland,
Hon. Stephen Mix Mitchel, Eſq;
Col. George Wyllys, Secretary of State,
Col. Thomas Seymour, Mayor of the city of Hartford,
Gen. Samuel H. Parſons,
Hon. John Treadwell, Eſq;
Rev. Samuel Hopkins,
Col. Samuel Wyllys,
Ralph Pomeroy, Eſq;
John Trumbull, Eſq;
Rev. Timothy Dwight,
Rev. Eliphalet Steele,
Rev. Nathan Strong,
Rev. Nathan Perkins,
Rev. Joſeph Buckminſter,
Mr. Andrew Law,
Daniel Lyman, Eſq;
Chauncy Goodrich, Eſq;
Joel Barlow, Eſq;

Extract of a letter from Dr. JOSEPH WILLARD, *Preſident of the Univerſity of Cambridge, to the author, dated Cambridge, February 2, 1784.*

SIR,

I Received, ſome time ago, three copies of your Grammatical Inſtitute of the Engliſh Language. I have peruſed it myſelf, and put it into the hands of ſeveral friends for their peruſal. We all concur in the opinion, that it is much ſuperior to Mr. Dilworh's *New Guide*; and that it may be very uſeful in ſchools.

I wiſh you ſucceſs, Sir, in every endeavour to advance uſeful knowledge, and hope, in a particular manner, that your exertions to promote an accurate acquaintance with the Engliſh language among our youth will be attended with the greateſt advantage. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

JOSEPH WILLARD.

Copy of a letter from TAPPING REEVE, *Eſq; formerly one of the Maſters of the College at Princeton, to* John Canfield, *Eſq; dated Litchfield, October* 12, 1782.

SIR,

MR. Webſter has ſhewn me a plan of a new Engliſh Spelling Book and Grammar; informing me that you wiſh to know my opinion reſpecting it. I have peruſed it ſufficiently to form an opinion of the general plan; it appears to be well conceived and judiciouſly executed, and I apprehend would better anſwer the purpoſes of its deſign than any thing I have hitherto ſeen. I think it well deſerves the attention of the public; for, what is of no little importance, the general uſe of it will go very far towards demoliſhing all the odious diſtinctions occaſioned by provincial dialects. Yours, &c.

TAPPING REEVE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. BENJAMIN WEST, *Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton, to the author, dated Providence, September* 11, 1784.

SIR,

WITH great pleaſure and ſatisfaction I have peruſed your Grammatical Inſtitute of the Engliſh language, and think it the beſt plan for the inſtruction of youth of any that has yet been publiſhed. You may depend upon it, Sir, I ſhall do all in my power to encourage the ſale of it; and if you think my name will be of any weight, you are welcome to make uſe of it.

I am, Sir, with the greateſt ſincerity, your
moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

BENJAMIN WEST.

College at Providence, April 14, 1785.

HAVING examined Mr. Webſter's Grammatical Inſtitute, we embrace this opportunity to expreſs our approbation of a work of ſo much uſe and merit. We think he deſerves the thanks of all his countrymen, who wiſh to write or ſpeak the Engliſh language properly.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Chancellor,
JAMES MANNING, Preſident,
ASHUR ROBBINS, Tutor.

HAVING uſed Mr. Webſter's Inſtitute in ſchools, and had full opportunity to compare the advantages of it with thoſe of other ſchool-books, which we formerly uſed, we are convinced by experience, that children will learn the language with much greater eaſe, both to themſelves and their inſtructors, than they can in the uſe of any other book we have ever ſeen. We are happy in giving this public teſtimony to the merit of this performance.

JAMES OLMSTED,
ITH. BIGHAM,
EB. WATSON, jun.
EPAPHRAS BIDWELL,
JOHN ELY,
JOHN POOR,
} School-maſters.

PERSPICUITY, correctneſs and preciſion ſhould, as much as poſſible, attend every branch of inſtruction: They are peculiarly neceſſary in its introductory elements.

On peruſing this *firſt part* of the *Grammatical Inſtitute*, it is with pleaſure we find the powers of our alphabet judiciouſly aſcertained; the ſpelling methodized more happily than is uſual in books of this ſort; the rules conciſe, explicit, and exceedingly well adapted to their end.

Any ſpelling book, we are ſenſible, may be uſed to advantage in the hands of a teacher, who is himſelf a good judge of pronunciation; but it is the peculiar excellence of this, that, wherever it is adopted, the teacher, however deficient at preſent in that neceſſary accompliſhment, cannot remain ſo.

It may be obſerved, indeed, that in ſome inſtances, the author, confiding in his own ſenſe of propriety, has ventured to depart from that pronunciation which has been generally received. How far the public will approve of theſe deviations from former practice, we do not undertake to determine. However, they are but few, and in themſelves not very conſiderable. In all events, we can ſafely recommend this little book as a performance of ſpecial merit. SAMUEL MAGAW, *Vice Provoſt of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.*

JOHN ANDREWS, *Principal of the Academy of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in Philadelphia.*

July 20, 1787.

MR. Webſter's ſpelling book, for the uſe of children in the rudiments of the Engliſh language, is, in my opinion, the beſt that has yet been publiſhed.

Young Ladies Academy, the city of Philadelphia, July 21, 1787. ANDREW BROWN.

Alſo Publiſhed---A PRIMER, as an Introduction to the above plan.

Lately Publiſhed---A GRAMMAR of the Engliſh Language. *By the ſame Author.*

A new and correct edition of *Dilworth's* SPELLING BOOK is now offered for ſale at the above ſtore, very cheap.

Childrens Books, School Books, and *Stationary*, wholeſale and retail.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine has eloped from my bed and board, and taken with her conſiderable of my property, and otherwiſe behaved herſelf in a ſcandalous manner by being conſtantly in liquor. This is to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

CORNELIUS GRANVILLE.

On Monday, the 5th day of November next, will be SOLD by Public Vendue, at the houſe of Frederick Hoff, in Hereford,

FOUR tracts of Land, belonging to the eſtate of Charles Mayburry, deceaſed, laying in Hereford and Diſtrict townſhips, Berks county, viz. Two tracts in Hereford, one tract of 184 acres of very good cheſnut timber; one other tract of 100 acres, on which is an iron mine of excellent ore, and the whole well timbered with thriving young wood: Two other tracts in Diſtrict, one tract containing 92 and a half acres, whereon is a ſmall dwelling houſe, 30 acres cleared and under good fence, 6 acres of good meadow, and conſiderable more can be made; the other tract contains 206 and a half acres, on which is a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. 40 acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 acres good meadow, and 20 acres more may be made, which can all be watered. There is on ſaid tract an exceeding good ſeat for a furnace or mill. The above mentioned tracts are all patented, except 20 acres of the laſt tract, which is by warrant, and lie contiguous to each other. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

† PETER ASTON, Acting Executor.

LISTS of taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington, for the year 1787, are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 336, printed by Mr. Bailey, September 26. Theſe taxes are payable into the ſtate treaſury until the 26th of November next, and no longer, as the accounts will be ſent to the reſpective county commiſſioners.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Treaſurer.

Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,

for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335, printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All perſons indebted are required to pay into the ſtate treaſury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4w

---

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe,
Fyal
} WINES,
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

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ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of David Schaffer, jun. late of the city of Philadelphia, ſugar refiner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment without delay.

JOHN FROMBERGER, Executor.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1787.

N. B. The ſale of loaf and other ſugars, as well as molaſſes, is continued at the ſtore of the deceaſed, as heretofore; and there is now a large quantity on hand, which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms. 10

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2995.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1787.

Imported in the ſhip Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol, and to be ſold,

By *Towers* and *Evans*,

Adjoining the Preſbyterian Meeting, in Market-ſtreet,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Drugs, Painters Colours, Glaſs, &c.

Among which are the following ARTICLES, *viz.*

Excellent red bark, camphor, iſinglaſs, glauber ſalts, a quantity of refined ſalt-petre, and a variety of

PATENT MEDICINES----ALSO,

White lead,	Litharge,
Red lead,	Roſe pink,
Spaniſh brown,	Strewing ſmalt,
Pruſſian blue,	Stone oker,
Frankford black,	Verdigreaſe,
Patent yellow,	Vermillion, &c.

SHEET GLASS,

29 inches	by 24,	23	by 17
26	by 22,	20	by 16

Briſtol WINDOW GLASS,

11 by 9	9 by 7
10 by 8	8 by 6

Glaziers diamonds, gold leaf, camels hair pencils, painting bruſhes, pallet knives, prepared oil, ſpirits of turpentine, varniſh, &c. &c. October 12.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH Maker,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

GOLD watches; patent ſeconds, capped and jewelled and common ſilver ditto, clocks; a great variety of japanned clock faces, caſt clock work, round enamelled dials for time-pieces, ſilverſmiths drawing plates; large turkey oil-ſtones.

ALSO, an aſſortment of clock and watch makers tools and materials, files, &c. ‡

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the (late province, now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Darby, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. a meſſuage or tenement and two plantations or tracts of land, one of them containing 176 acres and three quarters, bounded by lands late of Andrew Vein, Andrew Mortin and others, the other containing ſix acres three quarters and fourteen perches, adjoining land late of Swan Boon and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Andrew Boon, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, October 8, 1787.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

BROKE looſe, or was ſtolen from the yard of the Fox-chaſe, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th of October, 1787, a large black HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high, a white face, his hind feet white, has a remarkable white ſpot at the root of his near ear, has a long heavy trot; he has a ſhort ſwitch tail, was in good order, is about 8 or 9 years old, ſhod before. There was on him, when miſſing, a good ſaddle and bridle, and an old green ſaddle-cloth. Whoever takes him up and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, at the three mile ſtone, on the Ridge road, or to Peter Souder, at the Fox-chaſe, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, or if ſtolen, and the thief apprehended, ſhall have SIXTEEN HARD DOLLARS, paid as above. ¶ WILLIAM HENDERSON.

N. B. He was ſeen the ſame evening he was miſſing, on the Ridge road, a man on his back with light coloured clothes on.

Will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue,

On Thurſday, the 8th day of November next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, containing better than 400 acres of fine land, about 75 whereof are good meadow, and nearly as much more may be made, nearly one half very well timbered, and the plough land is good for paſture and all kinds of grain. On the premiſes are two large ſtone houſes and barns, two apple orchards, and a large nurſery of apple trees. It is exceedingly well watered and under good fence, and will be ſold together, or divided, to ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

ALSO, one other tract of land, lying in Hill-town townſhip, Bucks county, containing 136 acres, about 10 whereof good meadow, and more may be made, having thereon a ſquared log houſe, a log barn, a log ſpring-houſe near the dwelling, a good young apple orchard, and other fruit trees. Better than one half the land is cleared, and under good fence, the remainder under good timber.

Perſons inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn them, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. § THOMAS JONES.

N. B. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber laſt Sunday night, out of the ſtable, a likely ſorrel HORSE, of the Janus breed, has a white blaze in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his back, and a remarkable lump or knot on his off fore paſtern joint. Whoever ſhall ſecure the thief in any jaol, and brings the horſe to me, ſhall be paid a reward of TEN POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, by DAVID SMITH.

Elk-Town, October 16, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

And the terms of payment made agreeable to the purchaſer,

ONE hundred and ſixty acres of land, ſituate on the north ſide of Neſhaminy creek, near the new bridge, late the eſtate of John Edgar, part whereof is meadow and more may be made; and whereon is ſufficient timber for the eſtate. The land is of ſuch a quality that it needs no further recommendation.

Apply to WILLIAM DOBLE, at Mount Benger, near the premiſes. ep 4 w

October 22, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Providence, Cheſter county, on the 25th of June laſt, a ſmall roan MARE, with a blaze in her face, ſix years old, is a little lame, her off hind leg having been broke. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

October 15, 1787. ¶ MARGARET MAXWELL.

Public NOTICE is hereby given

To the FREEMEN of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA,

THAT in obedience to a Reſolve of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, of the 29th day of September laſt, to chooſe ſuitable perſons to ſerve as deputies in a Convention on the Fœderal Conſtitution, a General Election is to be held for the city and county aforeſaid, on Tueſday, the 6th day of November next, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and at the ſeveral places in the ſaid city and county as are fixed by law for holding the elections of Repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly; and that ſaid election is to be conducted by the officers who conducted the laſt General Election, and agreeable to the rules and regulations thereof, and at which places the electors of the city and county are to chooſe Five Perſons for the city, and Five Perſons for the county, to ſerve in a State Convention.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Phladelphia, Oct. 13, 1787.

Philadelphia, October 11, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of this inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a Plantation or piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, and county of Philadelphia, containing, by computation, 100 acres; on which are two wooden tenements, a ſtable and other improvements; bounded by lands of Samuel Rhoads, John Hughes and others: Said place lies on Haverford road, 7 miles from the city, and has for ſeveral years been occupied as a public houſe of entertainment, known by the name of the Millſtone Tavern. Taken in execution as the property of William Roberts, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by Public Vendue, at the houſe of William Leſher, innholder, near the premiſes, at Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the Sixth of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A large two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone kitchen, a tan-yard, and a number of vatts, with a ſtone bark houſe, currying ſhop, and ſundry other buildings and improvements, with the following lots of Ground thereunto belonging: No. 1. Containing 114 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Snyder, George Kreemer, and King-ſtreet. No. 2. Containing 2 acres and 23 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Snyder and Roxborough-ſtreet. No. 3 Containing 1 acre, 68 perches and 6 feet; bounded by land of Jacob Snyder and others. No. 4. Containing-----126 perches, and 6 tenth parts of a perch, bounding on Germantown Main-ſtreet, and land heretofore Benjamin Shoemaker's. No. 5. Containing------30 perches; bounded by Germantown Main-ſtreet and the laſt deſcribed lot, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging: Taken in execution as late the property of Abraham Jones, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

September 28, 1787.

IN purſuance of an attachment iſſuing out of the Court of Common Pleas for Dauphin county, againſt FREDERICK METZGER, at the ſuit of JOHN NEIPP; and of another attachment iſſuing out of the ſaid Court, againſt the ſaid FREDERICK METZGER and JOSEPH GETTIN, at the ſuit of FREDERICK HEISS; WE, the Auditors appointed by the ſaid Court, do hereby give public notice, that on Thurſday, the firſt day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of GEORGE BOYER, in Sheffer's-town, in the county of Dauphin aforeſaid, a quantity of Broad-cloths, Silks, Callicoes, and a conſiderable quantity of other ſtore goods, too tedious to mention. All attached as the eſtate or eſtates of the aforeſaid Frederick Metzger and Joſeph Gettin, and to be ſold as aforeſaid.

Therefore, all perſons who have any claims or demands againſt the ſaid Frederick Metzger and Joſeph Gettin, are deſired to exhibit the ſame, duly atteſted and authenticated, before the ſaid Auditors, at the town of Lebanon, in the ſaid county, on or before the 15th day of November next.

JOHN THOME,
HENRY SHEFFER,
§ PHILIP GREENAWALT, jun. } Auditors.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 30th of this inſtant, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and two tracts of land, containing 66 acres or there abouts, ſituate, lying and being in Limerick townſhip; bounded by lands of George Campbell, Eſq; and others. Late the eſtate of Samuel Stetler, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS. Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 41 acres and 112 perches, ſituate, lying and being in Whitpain townſhip; bounded by lands of Peter Biſbing, Catherine Singers and others. Late the eſtate of Patrick Megargel, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 25 acres and a half, ſituate, lying and being in Upper-Dublin townſhip; bounded by lands of Hugh Burks, John Burks and others. Late the eſtate of Edward M'Vaugh, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS. Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, one meſſuage and 141 acres or thereabouts, ſituate, lying and being in New-Hanover townſhip; bounded by lands of Iſaac Miller, David Jones and others. Late the eſtate of Valentine Sivell, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 1ſt day of November next, on the premiſes (if not ſold before at private ſale,)

A VALUABLE Plantation, in the townſhip of Upper Darby, and county of Cheſter, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, containing 46 acres; there is on ſaid farm, a good two ſtory Log Houſe, a thriving young Orchard of about 100 apple trees juſt beginning to bear, ſeveral excellent ſprings near the houſe, a never failing ſtream of water paſſing through the middle of it, ſeveral acres of meadow, part watered, and more may be made, the arable land good, a part being lately cleared, the Timber exceeding good, the title indiſputable. The terms will be made known, on the day of ſale, by

October 1, 1787. ¶ ISAAC KIRK.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 6th day of November next, in Marlborough townſhip, in the county of Montgomery,

ALL the real eſtate of Conrad Zimmerman, late deceaſed, conſiſting in three tracts of Land, adjoining each other; the firſt tract containing 125 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, ſituate 37 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other buildings, and convenient for a tavern, being ſituate on a road leading to Philadelphia, hath a fine orchard, a good well, and is well provided with timber, the remainder being clear upland and meadow. The ſecond tract contains 91 acres, 125 perches and allowance, hath a good dwelling-houſe and barn, with an orchard, cleared land, and ſufficient timber. The third contains about 14 acres and allowance, moſtly clear upland, and the remainder woodland. The ſaid tracts may be ſold jointly or ſeparate, being all patented land, and a lawful title can be given for it; a good part of the perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed will be ſold the ſame day on the premiſes. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the morning. Any perſon inclining to view or purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the ſubſcribers, who will give good attendance at the place and time appointed.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN,)
§ MATTHIAS SHEIFFELY,) Adminiſtrators.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the 8th day of next month, at one o'clock, P. M.

A PLANTATION, Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, in Wrightſtown, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown. The plantation contains 250 acres, 18 whereof meadow, the remainder good plow and timber land. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, 4 rooms on each floor, ſtone kitchen, a well of good water, barn and cow-houſe. The griſt-mill an over-ſhot, on a large ſtream, two pair of ſtones, one a burr running on a country ſtone, a rolling ſcreen, and 3 boulting cloths almoſt new; alſo a new dwelling-houſe near the griſt-mill. The mills having lately been rebuilt and repaired are in good order for buſineſs, and may be entered on in the ſpring. The whole may be ſeen at any time by applying to the tenants, and the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, October 6, 1787. §

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and tract of Land, ſituate in Whitehall townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land late of Linford Lardner, Eſq; and others, containing 260 acres and 81 perches and the uſual allowance. Taken in execution as the eſtate of George Good, and to be ſold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 30th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and two pieces or parcels of Land, ſituate in Lower Saucon townſhip, Northampton county; one of them bounded by land late of Jacob Weiſs, Michael Hertz and Daniel Heller, and containing 19 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; and the other of them bounded by land of Jacob Gieſſinger, Chriſtian Haup and by ſaid Michael Hertz land, containing 4 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Conrad Ummenſetter, and to be ſold, by ‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of Land, ſituate in Williams townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land late of William Allen, Eſq; and vacant land, and containing 149 acres and the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Frecker, and to be ſold, by

§ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, September 25, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 15th day of November next, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, a valuable plantation, containing 344 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Richard Peters, James Davis, and others. There is on this plantation an excellent ſaw-mill, with a never failing ſtream of water, alſo ſundry meſſuages. Said farm will be ſold ſeparate or together, for cash or credit, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Seigler, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 29th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation, or tract of Land, ſituate in Tinicum townſhip, containing about 193 acres; bounded by lands of William M'Intire, George Bryan, Jacob Culp, James Patterſon, Robert Kennedy, and others, late the property of Nicholas Cuſtard. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

AUGUSTA, September 1.

A letter from T. Barnard, Esquire, Commissary to the Creek nation, to his Honor the Governor, dated Flint river, August 18, 1787, says "To-morrow I shall set out for the Cussitah's, in order to deliver your talk to them, which I apprehend will seem to them so far from granting their request, that I am almost convinced, from their present disposition, they will commit hostilities; therefore think it highly necessary for the inhabitants on the frontiers, from the mouth of the river Alatamaha up the streams of Oconee, to be prepared to meet them: as it is very uncertain where they will strike the first blow; but undoubtedly where they expect the least resistance.---From every circumstance, I have reason to believe the savages will be outrageous in a very short time.---Some of the Lower Town Indians have lately been at Pensacola, returned with a large supply of ammuntion, which they say, they received from the Spanish Governor O'Neal.---The party that had set out for Cumberland, with an intention to destroy that settlement, are returned without doing any mischief."

BOSTON, October 15.

A correspondent observes---there are no objections that may be raised against the Federal Constitution, proposed by the late Honorable Convention, but what may be urged against any form of government whatever---and to reject this constitution, is little short of reverting to a state of nature, and every man's saying, "to your tents, O Israel."

The husbandman, the mechanic, the sailor, the labourer, the trader, the merchant and the man of independent fortune, are all equally concerned in forwarding the American Constitution; for nothing short of a firm efficient continental government can dissipate the gloom that involves every man's present prospect, and give permanence to any plans of business or pursuit that can be laid.---The husbandman finds no encouragement to increase his stock and produce, for he finds no vent for them---the merchant stands idle half his time, or gets nothing for his work but truck---half our sailors are out of business---the labourer can find no employ---our traders involved in debt, while they can command nothing that is due to them---our merchants have been sinking money ever since the peace, for want of a commercial treaty, and the wealth of those few individuals who have large sums in cash by them, lies dormant for want of encouragement to loan it, under the security of just and equal laws.---All these evils will gradually subside, till they finally disappear, if we have but wisdom and firmness speedily to adopt the new Federal Constitution.

"Observe," says a late sensible and judicious writer, "the caution of the American Constitution, every sentence is full of meaning, and of such import, that none but the violent and dishoneft can oppose. It carries the marks of piety as well as policy. No good man will wish to oppose it, and I hope no wicked man will dare to do it. It is calculated to answer the exigencies of the times, and to unite in one federal body the interests of all. A mighty empire may be formed upon this basis, which shall make its enemies to tremble. While it gently detracts from the liberties of each, it provides for the security of all. If any imagine that it detracts from an individual state more than from another, let it be remembered it is but to bestow the benefit upon a sister or a brother, who have an equal claim to the benefit with themselves.---Why should members of one and the same family clash, while the interests of the family are the same?"

Should the arts of evil and designing men, fraudulent debtors, anti-federalists, insurgents, &c. so far prevail as to effect a rejection of the American Constitution, which God forbid, it may be seriously asked-- whether it is probable that America will ever be able to collect another Continental Convention that will undertake to form a Constitution for us? We certainly cannot expect to be so fortunate as ever to concenter again so bright a constellation of patriots, heroes and legislator.

NEW-HAVEN, October 11.

The town of Darby, at a legal town meeting on Monday last, resolved unanimously to instruct their representatives in the General Assembly, to use their influence that a Convention should be called as soon as possible, for the purpose of taking into consideration the constitution proposed by the Federal Convention, in conformity to the recommendation of Congress.

October 17. Thursday last the General Assembly of the state convened in this city; and yesterday they passed a resolve, appointing Monday, the 12th of November next, for the several towns to meet, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent them in a state convention to be held at Hartford, on the first Tuesday of January next, to take into consideration the doings of the late Federal Convention at Philadelphia, as recommended by Congress. The delegates from the several towns are to be chosen in the same manner that the representatives in the General Assembly are chosen.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

We hear with great pleasure, that our German fellow citizens, in the counties inhabited by them on this side the Susquehannah, are to a man in favour of the new federal Government, and that they have rejected with indignation the Addresses of the sixteen absconders and of the Centinel, notwithstanding the latter had the art to keep back from his translation of it the abuse of Dr. Franklin and General Washington.

If the Germans in Franklin and Cumberland counties have not concurred with their brethren on this side the Susquehanna, in rejecting M'Clane and Co. from the Councils of the state, it is owing to their having been deceived by falsehoods and calumnies propagated among them respecting the new Government. It is to be hoped the Germans in Lancaster and York counties will take some pains to undeceive their countrymen, and to recover them from the dominion of the enemies of peace, order, industry and property.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated October 17, 1787.

Immediately after the death of the Reverend Mr. Muhlenberg, Rector of the German Lutheran Churches of Philadelphia, was announced to the Lutheran congregation of this city, Christ church was immediately ordered by the Vestry to be dressed in full mourning, and the officers of said church to wear mourning six weeks, out of the respect which is due to that venerable character, who was the first founder of their church, as well as all the Lutheran churches on this continent. His whole life was devoted to establish peace and harmony---he effectually banished all discord among the different congregations he headed---In him they have lost a father and a friend."

We are informed by a gentleman from Massachusetts, that Shays has prevailed upon some of the officers of government to solicit his pardon, and there is reason to suppose it will be granted. This rebel, equally defective in spirit and understanding, has shewn that it is in the power of the most contemptible of beings to disturb the peace of society; but we hope his fate will be a lesson to the factious heroes of Tioga and Greenbrier, and convince their adherents, that honesty and industry are preferable to tumult and licentiousness.

Tuesday last, Congress appointed the Hon. Samuel Holden Parsons, John Armstrong, jun. and James M. Varnum, Esquires, to be judges in the western territory of the United States.

On Tuesday last arrived in the Grange, from England, the rev. L. Heath, who is appointed President of Cokesbury College, at Abingdon, in the state of Maryland

*** The Free and Independent

Electors of the county of Philadelphia, are requested to meet on FRIDAY, the second day of November next, at the house of WILLIAM LESHER, in Germantown, in order to consult about proper persons to represent this county in the ensuing Convention.

The following speech delivered in Convention, by the Honorable CHARLES PINCKNEY, *Esquire, of Carolina (with a plan of government not much unlike the proposed Federal Constitution) we hope will not be unacceptable to our readers.*

Mr. PRESIDENT,

IT is, perhaps, unnecessary to state to the house the reasons which have given rise to this Convention. The critical and embarrassed situation of our public affairs is, no doubt, strongly impressed upon every mind. I well know, it is an undertaking of much delicacy, to examine into the cause of public disorders, but having been for a considerable time concerned in the administration of the Federal System, and an evidence of its weakness, I trust the indulgence of the house will excuse me, while I endeavour to state with conciseness, as well the motives which induced the measure, as what ought, in my opinion, to be the conduct of the Convention.

There is no one, I believe, who doubts there is something particularly alarming in the present conjuncture. There is hardly a man, in, or out of office, who holds any other language. Our government is despised---our laws are robbed of their respected terrors---their inaction is a subject of ridicule---and their exertion, of abhorrence and opposition----rank and office have lost their reverence and effect---our foreign politics are as much deranged as our domestic œconomy---our friends are slackened in their affection---and our citizens loosened from their obedience. We know neither how to yield or how to enforce---hardly any thing abroad or at home is sound and entire---disconnection and confusion in offices, in state and in parties, prevailing throughout every part of the Union. These are facts, universally admitted and lamented.

This state of things is the more extraordinary, because it immediately follows the close of a war, when we conceived our political happiness was to commence; and because the parties which divided and were opposed to our systems, are known to be, in a great measure, dissolved. No external calamity has visited us---we labour under no taxation that is new or oppressive, nor are we engaged in a war with foreigners, or in disputes with ourselves. To what then, are we to attribute our embarrassments as a Nation? The answer is an obvious one.---To the weakness and impropriety of a government, founded on mistaken principles---incapable of combining the various interests it is in ended to unite and support---and destitute of that force and energy, without which no government can exist.

At the time I pronounce in the most decided terms, this opinion of our Confederation, permit me to remark, that considering the circumstances under which it was formed---in the midst of a dangerous and doubtful war, and by men, totally inexperienced in the operations of a system so new and extensive, its defects are easily to be excused. We have only to lament the necessity which obliged us to form it at that time, and wish that its completion had been postponed to a period better suited to deliberation. I confess myself in sentiment with those who were of opinion, that we should have avoided it if possible, during the war. That it ought to have been formed by a Convention of the States, expressly delegated for that purpose, and ratified by the authority of the people. This indispensible power it wants; and is, therefore, without the validity a Federal Constitution ought certainly to have had. In most of the states it has nothing more, strictly speaking, than a legislative authority, and might therefore be said, in some measure, to be under the controul of the State Legislatures.

Independent of this primary defect, of not having been formed in a manner that would have given it an authority paramount to the constitutions and laws of the several states, and rendered it impossible for them to have interfered with its objects or operations, the first principles are destructive, and contrary to those maxims of government which have been received, and approved for ages.

In a government, where the liberties of the people are to be preserved, and the laws well administered, the executive, legislative and judicial, should ever be separate and distinct, and consist of parts, mutually forming a check upon each other. The Confederation seems to have lost sight of this wise distribution of the powers of government, and to have concentered the whole in a single un-operative body, where none of them can be used with advantage or effect. The inequality of the principle of Representation, where the largest and most inconsiderable states have an equal vote in the affairs of the Union; the want of commercial powers; of a compelling clause to oblige a due and punctual obedience to the Confederation; a provision for the admission of new states; for an alteration of the system, by a less than unanimous vote; of a general guarantee, and in short of numerous other reforms and establishments, convince me, that, upon the present occasion, it would be politic in the Convention to determine that they will consider the subject de novo. That they will pay no farther attention to the Confederation, than to consider it as good materials, and view themselves as at liberty to form and recommend such a plan, as, from their knowledge of the temper of the people, and the resources of the states, will be most likely to render our government firm and united. This appears to me, far more proper than to attempt the repair of a system, not only radically defective in principle, but which, if it was possible to give it operation, would prove absurd and oppressive. You must not hesitate to adopt proper measures, under an apprehension the states may reject them. From your deliberations much is expected; the eyes, as well as hopes of your constituents are turned upon the Convention; let their expectations be gratified. Be assured, that, however unfashionable for the moment your sentiments may be, yet, if your system is accommodated to the situation of the Union, and founded in wise and liberal principles, it will, in time, be consented to. An energetic government is our true policy, and it will at last be discovered, and prevail.

Presuming that the question will be taken up de novo, I do not conceive it necessary to go into a minute detail of the defects of the present Confederation, but request permission to submit, with deference to the House, the draught of a Government which I have formed for the Union. The defects of the present will appear in the course of the examination I shall give each article that either materially varies or is new. I well know the Science of Government is at once a delicate and difficult one, and none more so than that of Republics. I confess my situation or experience have not been such as to enable me to form the cleareft and justeft opinions. The sentiments I shall offer, are the result of not so much reflection as I could have wished. The Plan will admit of important amendments. I do not mean at once to offer it for the consideration of the House, but have taken the liberty of mentioning it, because it was my duty to do so.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS,

By publishing the enclosed piece in your next paper, you will much oblige A CUSTOMER.

To the FREEMEN *of* Chester County.

PERMIT a person whose interests are inseparable with your own, to advise you on the subject of the approaching election for deputies to the convention. You are perhaps generally acquainted, that at the late county meeting convened at the court house, for the purpose of forming a ticket for persons to represent you in Assembly, the object of the meeting having been accomplished, General Wayne, who presided as Chairman, suggested the expediency of forming a ticket for deputies to the Convention, to obviate the necessity of calling the people together at a future day. This proposition obtained the unanimous concurrence of the meeting, and the committees previously nominated from each of the districts composing the county were ordered to prepare a ticket for the conventional election, which they did, and presented the following ticket to the chair, viz. *Anthony Wayne, William Gibbons, Thomas Bull, John Hannum, Richard Downing*, jun. and *Thomas Cheney*, whose names were separately offered to the meeting at large for their approbation, which was I believe unanimously assented to. I would not wish to flatter the gentlemen who compose this ticket, nor detract from the merits of any other gentleman in the county, when I assert that a better ticket could not have been formed, nor persons at this crisis found, more worthy of your confidence. That this sentiment is prevalent in the county I believe no person will deny, which presages that unanimity which has hitherto characterised the friends of equal liberty, and crowned their efforts with success. But, my friends, the anti-federal junto of East Whiteland, leagued with some others of the same political creed in the county, have issued an advertisement, requesting you to attend at the close of the Supreme Court, to form a ticket, or rather to undo what has been already done, hoping at least to produce some division, and knowing full well that their numbers are too insignificant to effect any thing without previously disseminating divisions among you. There is this consolation to be drawn, that when the county at large comes to be possessed of the knowledge from whence the advertisement alluded to originated, they will treat it with that contempt it deserves. That Judas like complacence and electioneering indifference which pervaded the anti-federal junto, at the late election, was only a prelude to the vigorous exertions they intend making on the day of election, to defeat the ticket already formed. That you may evince to the world on the day of election, that you are not to be made dupes by any dæmon of discord, is the fervent desire of

AGRICOLA.

Chester county, October 21, 1787.

Philadelphia, October 22, 1787.

An Assize of Bread.

	lb.	oz.
Superfine, fourpenny loaf - -	1	8
Middlings, fourpenny loaf - -	1	10
Rye flour, fourpenny loaf - -	1	14

THAT every person or persons, who shall make any loaf bread of wheat flour for sale in the City, Northern Liberties or Southwark, shall mark all the bread he or she shall bake, with his or her name, and with the following letters, to distinguish the several sorts, viz. the fine white bread with F, and middling bread with M; which several sorts shall be made in the manner following, viz. the fine white bread, of the best wheat flour, and middling bread of good middlings; and in like manner for a greater or less quantity.

PLUNKET FLEESON,
ISAAC HOWELL,
WILLIAM CRAIG,
WILLIAM RUSH.

The different printers in the city are requested to publish the above.

TO BE LET,

A neat Parlour and Room,

Either furnished or unfurnished, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire of the Printers.

WAS left as a stray, at the place of the subscriber, in Germantown, on Saturday the 13th inst. a dark brown MARE, about four years old, with a blaze in her face, her two hind feet white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JACOB DORLAND.

Germrntown, October 23.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in Frankford, last night, a chestnut sorrel mare, with a small blaze in her face, she is between 13 and 14 hands high, and 10 years old, trots and paces. Whoever secures the thief and mare, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or four Dollars for the mare only, with reasonable charges.

10th Month 19th, 1787. † HENRY PAUL.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 6th of September, 1787, from the Golden Swan, in Third-street, Philadelphia, a dark brown middle size milch COW, about eight years old, with a white spot in her forehead and some white on her back and belly, and large straight horns, is branded with the letters A S on each horn, and had a rope round her horns. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her to the owner, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM SHERIDAN.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the General Loan Office of (the late province, now state) of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 31st of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain lot of Ground, lying on Germantown main street, containing in front 80 feet, and in depth 780 feet, and is bounded towards the east with said street, to the south with Joseph Shippen's house and lot, towards the west with Green-street, and towards the northwest by Joseph Shippen's lot. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Shippen, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

ENGLISH sheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, best double FF gunpowder in quarter casks, a large assortment of sheet brass and brass wire, black sattins and pelongs, silk and linen, handkerchiefs, German scythes, straw knives and whetstones, boxes of quart and pint glass tumblers, superfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dresden tea cups and saucers, temple spectacles, pewter table and tea spoons, shoe buckles, sleeve buttons, pins, needles, double screw gimblets, Dutch looking glasses, metal buttons, shoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chrystals, fusee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, situate in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, suitable for a wholesale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue store. October 16. 2 m.

STERLING & NORCROSS,

MERCHANTS, IN BURLINGTON,

Having this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership in Trade,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, especially those of a long standing, on bond, bill, note or book account, to call and settle their respective ballances, to prevent trouble. And every person having any just demands against them, are desired to bring in their accounts for liquidation and payment, to

Sept. 4, 1787. §4w JAMES STERLING.

NUMBER I.

On the Fœderal Government, and first on the safety of the people, from the restraints imposed on the President.

IT is impossible for an honest and feeling mind, of any nation or country whatever, to be insensible to the present circumstances of America. Were I an East Indian, or a Turk, I should consider this singular situation of a part of my fellow creatures as the most curious and interesting. Intimately connected with the country, as a citizen of the union, I confess it entirely engrosses my mind and feelings.

To take a proper view of the ground on which we stand, it may be necessary to recollect the manner in which the United States were originally settled and established. Want of charity in the religious systems of Europe, and of justice in their political governments, were the principal moving causes, which drove the emigrants of various countries to the American continent. The congregationalists, quakers, presbyterians and other British dissenters, the catholics of England and Ireland, the hugonots of France, the German lutherans, calvinists, and moravians, with several other societies, established themselves in the different colonies, thereby laying the ground of that catholicism in ecclesiastical affairs, which has been observable since the late revolution. Religious liberty naturally promotes corresponding dispositions in matters of government. The constitution of England, *as it stood on paper*, was one of the freest at that time in the world; and the American colonies considered themselves as entitled to the fullest enjoyment of it. Thus, when the ill-judged discussions of late times in England brought into question the rights of this country, as it stood connected with the British crown, we were found more strongly impressed with their importance, and accurately acquainted with their extent, than the wisest and most learned of our brethren beyond the Atlantic. When the greatest names in parliament insisted on the power of that body over the commerce of the colonies, and even the right to bind us in all cases whatsoever, America, seeing that it was only *another form of tyranny*, insisted upon the immutable truth, that taxation and representation are inseparable; and, while a desire of harmony and other considerations induced her into an acquiescence in the commercial regulations of Great-Britain, it was done from the declared necessity of the case, and with a cautious, full, and absolute saving of our voluntarily-suspended rights. The parliament was persevering, and America continued *firm*, till hostilities and open war commenced, and finally *the late revolution closed the contest for-ever*.

'Tis evident, from this short detail, and the reflections which arise from it, that the quarrel between the United States and the parliament of Great-Britain did not arise so much from objections to the form of government, *though undoubtedly a better one by far is now within our reach*, as from a difference concerning certain important rights, resulting from the essential principles of liberty, which their constitution preserved to all the subjects actually residing within the realm. It was not asserted by America, that the people of *the island of Great Britain* were slaves, but that *we*, though possessed *absolutely* of the same rights, were not admitted to enjoy *an equal degree of freedom*.

When the declaration of independence compleated the separation between the two countries, new governments were necessarily established. Many circumstances led to the adoption of the republican form, among which was the *predilection of the people*. In devising the frames of government, it may have been difficult to avoid extremes opposite to the vices of that we had just rejected; nevertheless, many of the state constitutions we have chosen are truly excellent. Our misfortunes have been, *that in the first instance we adopted no national government at all*; but were kept together by common danger only; *and that in the confusions of a civil war, we framed a federal constitution, now universally admitted to be inadequate to the preservation of liberty, property, and the union*. The question is not, then, how far our state constitutions are good, or otherwise—the object of our wishes is, *to amend and supply the evident and allowed errors and defects of the federal government*. Let us consider awhile, that which is now proposed to us----let us compare it with the so much boasted British form of government, and see *how much more* it favours the people, and *how completely* it secures their rights, remembering, at the same time, that we did not dissolve our connection with that country so much on account of its constitution, as the perversion and mal-administration of it.

In the first place, let us look at the nature and powers of the head of that country, and those of the *ostensible* head of ours.

The British king is *the great bishop* or supreme head of an established church, with an immense patronage annexed. In this capacity he commands a number of votes in the house of lords, by creating bishops, who, besides their great incomes, have votes in that assembly, and are judges in the last resort. These prelates have also many honorable and *lucrative places* to bestow, and thus from their wealth, learning, dignities, powers, and patronage, give a great lustre and *an enormous influence* to the crown.

In America, our president will not only be *without* these influencing advantages, *but they will be in the possession of the people at large, to strengthen their hands in the event of a contest with him*. All religious funds, honors and powers, are in the gift of numberless unconnected, disunited and contending corporations, wherein the principle of *perfect equality universally prevails*. In short, danger from *ecclesiastical tyranny*, that long standing and still remaining curse of the people---that *sacrilegious engine* of royal power in some countries---can be feared by no man in the United States. In Britain, their king is *for life*---in America, our President will always be *one of the people* at the end of four years. In that country, the king is *hereditary*, and may be an idiot, a knave, or a tyrant by nature, or ignorant from neglect of his education, yet cannot be removed, for "*he can do no wrong*." These are the express words of their constitution. In America, as the President is to be one of the people at the end of his short term, so will *he* and his fellow citizens remember, *that he was originally one of the people; and that he is created by their breath*. Further, he cannot be an idiot, probably not a knave or tyrant, for those whom nature makes so discover it before the age of thirty-five, until which period he cannot be elected. It appears, we have not admitted that he can do no wrong, but have rather presupposed he may and will sometimes do wrong, by providing for *his impeachment, his trial, and his peaceable and complete removal*.

In England the king has a power to create members of the upper house, who are judges in the highest court, as well as legislators. Our President not only cannot make members of the Senate, but their creation, like his own, is by *the people*, thro' their representatives: and a member of Assembly may and will be as *certainly* dismissed at the end of his year, for electing a weak or wicked Senator, as for any other blunder or misconduct.

The king of England has legislative power, while our President can only use it when the other servants of the people are divided. But in all great cases affecting the national interests or safety, his modified and restrained power must give way to the sense of two thirds of the legislature. In fact it amounts to no more, than a serious duty imposed upon him to request both houses to re-consider any matter on which he entertains doubts or feels apprehensions; and here the people have a strong hold upon him *from his sole and personal responsibility*.

The President of the upper-house (or the chancellor) in England, is appointed by their king, while our Vice-President, who is chosen *by the people*, through the electors and the Senate, *is not at all dependent on the President*, but may exercise equal powers on some occasions. In all royal governments, *an helpless infant* or an inexperienced youth may wear the crown. *Our President must be matured by the experience of years*, and being born among us, his character at thirty-five must be fully understood. Wisdom, virtue and active qualities of mind and body can alone make him *the first servant* of a free and enlightened people.

Our President will fall very far short indeed of any prince in his annual income, which will not be hereditary, but *the absolute allowance of the people, passing through the hands of their other servants from year to year, as it becomes necessary*. There will be *no burdens* on the nation, to provide for his heir, or other branches of his family. 'Tis probable, from the state of property in America, and other circumstances, that *many citizens will exceed him in shew and expence*, those dazzling trappings of kingly rank and power. He will have no authority to make a treaty, without *two thirds of the Senate*, nor can he appoint ambassadors or other great officers *without their approbation*, which will remove the idea of *patronage and influence*, and of personal obligation and dependence. The appointment of even the inferior officers may be taken out of his hands by an act of congress at any time; he can create *no nobility or titles of honor*, nor take away offices during good behaviour. *His person* is not so much protected as that of a member of the house of representatives; for he may be proceeded against like any other man *in the ordinary course of law*. He appoints *no officer of the separate states*. He will have no influence *from placemen in the legislature*, nor can he prorogue or dissolve it. He will have no power *over the treasures of the state*; and, lastly, as he is *created* through the electors, by the people at large, *he must ever look up to the support of his creators*. From such a servant, with powers so limited and transitory, there can be no danger, especially when we consider the solid foundations on which our national liberties are immoveably fixed, by the other provisions of this excellent constitution. Whatever of dignity or authority he possesses, is *a delegated part of their majesty and their political omnipotence, transiently vested in him by the people themselves, for their own happiness*.

NUMBER II.

On the safety of the people, from the restraints imposed upon the Senate.

WE have seen that the late honorable convention, in designating the nature of the chief executive office of the United States, *have deprived it of all the dangerous appendages of royalty*, and provided for *the frequent expiration of its limited powers*---As our president bears *no resemblance to a king*, so we shall see the senate have *no similitude to nobles*.

First, then, not being heriditary, their *collective* knowledge, wisdom, and virtue are not precarious, *for by these qualities alone they are able to obtain their offices*; and they will have none of the *peculiar* follies and vices of those men, *who possess power merely because their fathers held it before them*, for they will be educated (under equal advantages and with equal prospects) among and on a footing with the other sons of a free people. If we recollect the characters, who have, at various periods, filled the seats of congress, we shall find this expectation *perfectly reasonable*. *Many young* men of genius, and *many characters of more matured abilities, without fortunes*, have been honored with that trust. *Wealth has had but few representatives there, and those have been generally possessed of respectable personal qualifications*. There have also been many instances of persons, not eminently endowed with mental qualities, who have been sent thither *from a reliance on their virtues, public and private*---As the senators *are still to be elected by the legislatures of the states*, there can be no doubt of *equal safety and propriety* in their future appointment, especially as no further pecuniary qualification is required by the constitution.

They can hold *no other office* civil or military under the United States, nor can they join *in making provision for themselves*, either by creating new places, or encreasing the emoluments of old ones. As their sons are not to succeed them, they will not be induced to aim at an increase or perpetuity of their powers, at the expence of the liberties of the people, of which *those sons* will be a part. They possess *a much smaller share of the judicial power* than the upper house in Britain, for they are not, as there, the highest court in civil affairs. Impeachments *alone* are the cases recognizable before them, and in what other place could matters of that nature be so properly and safely determined? The judges of the fœderal courts will owe their appointments to the president and senate, therefore may not feel so perfectly free *from favour, affection and influence*, as the upper house, who receive their power from the people, through their state representatives, and are immediately responsible to those assemblies, and finally to the nation at large---Thus we see, when a daring or dangerous offender is brought to the bar of public justice, the people, *who alone can impeach him by their immediate representatives*, will cause him to be tried, *not by judges appointed in the heat of the occasion*, but by two thirds of *a select body, chosen a long time before, for various purposes, by the collected wisdom of their state legislatures*. From a pretence or affectation of extraordinary purity and excellence of character, *their word of honour* is the sanction, under which these high courts, in other countries, have given their sentence---but with us, like the other judges of the union, like the rest of the people, *of which they are never to forget they are a part*, it is required that they be *on oath*.

No ambitious, undeserving or inexperienced *youth* can acquire a seat in this house by means of the most enormous wealth, or most powerful connections, *till thirty years have ripened his abilities, and fully discovered his merits to his country*---a more rational ground of preference surely than mere property.

The senate, though more independent of the people, as to *the free exercise of their judgement and abilities*, than the house of representatives, by the longer term of their office, must be older and more experienced men, and vested with less effective power; for the public treasures, *the sinews of the state*, cannot be called forth by their original motion. They may indeed *restrain the profusion or errors* of the house of representatives, *but they cannot take any of the necessary measures to raise a national revenue*.

The people, through the electors, *prescribe* them such a president as shall be *best qualified to controul them*.

They can only, by conviction on impeachment, *remove and incapacitate a dangerous officer*, but the punishment of him as a criminal *remains within the province of the courts of law, to be conducted under all the ordinary forms and precautions*, which exceedingly diminishes the importance of their judicial powers. They are *detached*, as much as possible, from *local* prejudices in favour of their respective states, by having *a separate and independent vote*, for the sensible and conscientious use of which every member will find his *person, honor and character* seriously bound---He cannot shelter himself, *under a vote in behalf of his state*, among his immediate colleagues. As there are only *two*, he cannot be voluntarily or involuntarily governed *by the majority of the deputation*---He will be obliged, by wholesome provisions, *to attend his public duty*, and thus in great national questions *must give a vote*, of the honesty of which he will find it is necessary to convince his constituents.

The senate *must always receive the exceptions of the president* against any of their legislative acts, which, without *serious deliberation and sufficient reasons*, they will seldom disregard. They will also feel a considerable check *from the constitutional powers of the state legislatures*, whose rights they will not be disposed to infringe, since they are the bodies *to which they owe their existence*, and are moreover to remain *the immediate guardians of the people*.

And lastly, the Senate will feel *the mighty check of the House of Representatives*---a body *so truly popular and pure in its election*, so intimately connected, by its interests and feelings, *with the people at large*, so guarded against *corruption and influence*---so much, from its nature, *above all apprehensions*, that it *must ever be able to maintain the high ground assigned to it by the fœderal constitution*.

NUMBER III.

On the safety of the people, from the nature of the House of Representatives.

IN pursuing the consideration of the new fœderal constitution, it remains now to examine the nature and powers of the House of Representatives---*the immediate delegates of the people*.

Each member of *this truly popular assembly* will be chosen by about six thousand electors, *by the poor as well as the rich*. No decayed or venal borough will have an *unjust* share in their determinations---no old *Sarum* will send thither a representative *by the voice of a single elector*.* As we shall have no royal ministers to purchase votes, so we shall have no votes for sale; *for the suffrages of six thousand enlightened and independent freemen are above all price*. When the increasing population of the country shall render the body too large at the rate of one member for every thirty thousand persons, they will be returned at the greater rate of one for every forty or fifty thousand, which will render the electors *still more incorruptible*. For this regulation is only designed to prevent a *smaller number* than thirty thousand from having a representative. Thus we see a provision follows, that no state shall have less than one member, for if a new and greater number than thirty thousand should hereafter be fixed on, which should exceed the whole of the inhabitants of any state, such state, without this wholesome provision, would lose its voice in the House of Representatives---a circumstance which the constitution renders *impossible*.

The people of England, whose House of Commons is filled with military and civil officers and pensioners, say their liberties would be perfectly secured by triennal Parliaments. *With us, no placeman can sit among the representatives of the people, and two years are the constitutional term of their existence*. Here, again, lest wealth, powerful connections, or even *the unwariness of the people* should place in this important trust an undeserving, unqualified, or inexperienced youth, the wisdom of the Convention has proposed *an absolute incapacity till the age of twenty-five*. At twenty-one a young man is made the guardian of his *own* interest, *but he cannot, for a few years more, be entrusted with the affairs of the nation*. He must be an inhabitant of the state that elects him, that he may be intimately acquainted with their *particular* circumstances---The House of Representatives is not, *as the Senate*, to have a President chosen *for them* from *without* their body, *but are to elect their Speaker from their own number*---They will also appoint *all their other officers*. In great state cases, they will be *the grand inquest of the nation*, for they possess *the sole and uncontroulable power of impeachment*. They are neither *to wait the call*, nor *abide the prorogations and dissolutions of a perverse or ambitious Prince*, for they are to meet at least once in every year, and sit on adjournments to be agreed on between themselves and the other servants of the people. Should they differ in opinion, the President, who is *a temporary fellow-servant*, and not their hereditary master, has *a mediatorial power* to adjust it for them, *but cannot prevent their constitutional meeting within the year*. They can compel the attendance of their members, that their public duty may not be *evaded* in times of difficulty or danger---The vote of each representative can be always known, as well as the proceedings of the house, *that so the people may be acquainted with the conduct of those in whom they repose so important a trust*. As was observed of the Senators, they cannot make *new* offices *for themselves*, nor increase, *for their own benefit*, the emoluments of old ones, *by which the people will be exempted from needless additions to the public expences, on such sordid and mercenary principles*---They are not to be restrained from *the firm and plain language*, which becomes the independent representatives of freemen, *for there is to be a perfect liberty of speech*. Without their consent, *no monies can be obtained, no armies raised, no navies provided*. They, *alone*, can originate bills for drawing forth the revenues of the union, and *they will have a negative upon every legislative act of the other house*.---So far, in short, as the sphere of fœderal jurisdiction extends, they will be controulable *only*

* *This is the case with that British Borough.*

by the people, and, in contentions with the other branch, ſo far as they ſhall be right, *they muſt ever finally prevail.*

Such, my countrymen, are *ſome* of *the cautionary proviſions* of the frame of government your faithful convention have ſubmitted to your conſideration---ſuch *the foundations of peace, liberty and ſafety*, which have been laid by their unwearied labours---They have guarded you againſt *all ſervants* but thoſe "whom choice and common good ordain," againſt *all maſters*, "ſave preſerving Heaven."

NUMBER IV.

The ſecurity for national ſafety and happineſs, reſulting from other parts of the Fœderal Government.

IN conſidering the reſpective powers of the Preſident, the Senate and the Houſe of Repreſentatives, under the fœderal conſtitution, we have ſeen *a part of the wholeſome precautions*, which are contained in the new ſyſtem. Let us examine what *further ſecurities for the ſafety and happineſs of the people* are contained in the general ſtipulations and proviſions.

The United States guarantee to every ſtate in the union *a ſeparate republican form of government.* From thence it follows, that any man or body of men, however rich or powerful, who ſhall make an alteration in the form of government of any ſtate, *whereby the powers thereof ſhall be attempted to be taken out of the hands of the people at large*, will ſtand *guilty of high treaſon;* or ſhould a *foreign* power ſeduce or overawe the people of any ſtate, ſo as to cauſe them to veſt in the families of any ambitious citizens or foreigners the powers of hereditary governors, *whether as Kings or Nobles*, that ſuch inveſtment of powers would be *void in itſelf*, and every perſon *attempting* to execute them would alſo be *guilty of treaſon.*

No *religious* teſt is ever to be required of any officer or ſervant of the United States. The people may employ *any wiſe and good citizen* in the execution of the various duties of the government. In Italy, Spain and Portugal, *no proteſtant* can hold a public truſt. In England *every preſbyterian, and other perſon not of their eſtabliſhed church*, is incapable of holding an office. No ſuch *impious* deprivation of the rights of men can take place under the new fœderal conſtitution. The convention has the honor of propoſing *the firſt public act*, by which any nation has ever *diveſted itſelf* of a power, every exerciſe of which is *a treſpaſs on the Majeſty of Heaven.*

No qualification *in monied or landed property* is required by the propoſed plan; nor does it admit any preference from the prepoſterous diſtinctions of *birth and rank.* The office of the Preſident, a Senator, and a Repreſentative, and every other place of *power or profit*, are therefore open *to the whole body of the people.* Any wiſe, informed and upright man, be his property what it may, *can exerciſe the truſts and powers of the ſtate*, provided he poſſeſſes the moral, religious and political virtues which are neceſſary to ſecure the confidence of his fellow citizens.

The importation of ſlaves from any foreign country is, by a clear implication, held up to the world as equally inconſiſtent with the diſpoſitions and the duties of the people of America. A ſolid foundation is laid for exploding the principles of negro ſlavery, in which many good men of all parties in Pennſylvania, and throughout the union, have already concurred. The *temporary* reſervation of any particular matter muſt ever be deemed an admiſſion that it ſhould be done away. This appears to have been well underſtood. In addition to the arguments drawn from liberty, juſtice and religion, opinions againſt this practice, *founded in ſound policy*, have no doubt been urged. Regard was neceſſarily paid to the peculiar ſituation of our ſouthern fellow-citizens; but they, on the other hand, have not been inſenſible of *the delicate ſituation of our national character on this ſubject.*

The people will remain, under the propoſed conſtitution, *the fountain of power and public honor.* The Preſident, the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives, will be *the channels* through which the ſtream will flow---but it will flow *from the people*, and from them *only. Every office*, religious, civil and military, will be either their *immediate gift*, or it will come *from them* through the hands of *their ſervants.* And this, as obſerved before, will be guaranteed to them under the ſtate conſtitutions which they reſpectively approve; for they *cannot* be royal forms, *cannot* be ariſtocratical, but *muſt* be republican.

The people of thoſe ſtates which have *faithfully* diſcharged their duty to the union will be no longer ſubjected *alone* to the weight of *the public debts.* Proper arrangements will call forth the *juſt* proportion of their ſiſter ſtates, and our national character will *again* be as unſtained, *as it was once exalted.* Elevation to independence, *with the loſs of our good name*, is only to be *conſpicuous in diſgrace.* The liberties of a people involved in debt are as *uncertain* as the liberty of an idividual in the ſame ſituation. *Their virtue is more precarious.* The unfortunate citizen muſt yield to the operation of the laws, while a bankrupt nation too eaſy annihilates *the ſacred obligations of gratitude and honor*, and becomes *execrable and infamous.* I cannot refrain from reminding my fellow-citizens of our *near approach* to that deplorable ſituation, which *muſt* be our miſerable condition, if the defects of the old confederation remain without amendment. The propoſed conſtitution will cure the evil, and *reſtore* us to our rank among mankind.

Laws, made after the commiſſion of the fact, have been a dreadful engine in the hands of tyrannical governors. Some of the moſt virtuous and ſhining characters in the world have been put to death, by laws *formed to render them puniſhable*, for parts of their conduct which *innocence permitted*, and to which *patriotiſm impelled them.* Theſe have been called *ex poſt facto* laws, and are exploded by the new ſyſtem. If a time of public contention ſhall hereafter arrive, *the firm and ardent friends to liberty* may know the length to which they can puſh their noble oppoſition, on the foundation of the laws. Should their country's cauſe impel them further, they will be acquainted with the hazard, and uſing thoſe arms which Providence has put into their hands, will make a ſolemn appeal to "*the power above.*"

The deſtruction of the ancient republics was occaſioned in every inſtance by their being ignorant of *a great political poſition, which was left for America to diſcover and eſtabliſh.* Self-evident as the truth appears, we find no friend to liberty in ancient Greece or Rome aſſerting, that *taxation and repreſentation were inſeparable.* The Roman citizens, proud of their own liberty, impoſed, in the freeſt times of the commonwealth, the moſt grievous burdens on their wretched provinces. At other times we find thouſands of their citizens, tho' reſiding within the walls of Rome, deprived of legiſlative repreſentatives. When America aſſerted *the novel truth*, Great-Britain, tho' boaſting herſelf as *alone free* among the modern nations, denied it by her legiſlature, and endeavoured to refute it by her arms---the reaſoning of tyrants. But the attempt was vain, for *the voice of truth* was heard above the thunders of the war, and *reached the ears of all nations.* Henceforth the people of the earth will conſider *this poſition* as the *only* rock on which they can found the temple of liberty, *that taxation and repreſentation are inſeparable.* Our new conſtitution carries it into execution on the moſt enlarged and liberal ſcale, for a Repreſentative will be choſen by *ſix thouſand* of his fellow-citizens, a Senator by *half a ſovereign ſtate*, a Preſident by *a whole nation.*

The old fœderal conſtitution contained many of *the ſame things*, which from error or diſingenuouſneſs are urged againſt the new one. *Neither* of them have a bill of rights, *nor does either* notice the liberty of the preſs, becauſe they are already provided for *by the ſtate conſtitutions;* and relating only to *perſonal* rights, they could not be mentioned *in a contract among ſovereign ſtates.*

Both the old and new fœderal conſtitutions, and indeed *the conſtitution of Pennſylvania*, admit of courts in which no uſe is made of a jury. The board of property, the court of admiralty, and the high court of errors and appeals, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, as alſo the court of appeals under the old confederation, exclude juries. *Tryal by jury will therefore be in the expreſs words of the Pennſylvania conſtitution*, "*as heretofore*,"---almoſt always uſed, though ſometimes omitted. Trials for lands lying in any ſtate between perſons reſiding in ſuch ſtate, for bonds, notes, book debts, contracts, treſpaſſes, aſſumptions, and all other matters between two or more citizens of any ſtate, will be held in the ſtate courts by juries, *as now.* In theſe caſes the fœderal courts *cannot interfere.* But when a diſpute ariſes between the citizens of any ſtate about lands lying out of the bounds *thereof*, or when a trial is to be had between the citizens of any ſtate and thoſe of another, or the government of another, the private citizen will not be obliged to go into a court *conſtituted by the ſtate*, with which, or with the citizens of which, *his diſpute is. He can appeal to a diſintereſted fœderal court.* This is ſurely a *great advantage*, and promiſes a *fair trial*, and an *impartial judgment.* The trial by jury is *not excluded* in theſe fœderal courts. In all *criminal* caſes, where the property, liberty or life of the citizen is at ſtake, he has the benefit of a jury. If convicted on impeachment, which is never done by a jury in any country, he cannot be fined, impriſoned or puniſhed, but only may be *diſqualified* from doing public miſchief by loſing his office, and his capacity to hold another. If the nature of his offence, beſides its danger to his country, ſhould be *criminal* in itſelf—ſhould involve a charge of fraud, murder or treaſon—he may be tried for ſuch crime, but cannot be convicted *without a jury.* In trials about property in the fœderal courts, which can only be *as above ſtated*, there is nothing in the new conſtitution *to prevent a trial by jury.* No doubt it will be the mode in every caſe, wherein it is practicable. This will be adjuſted by law, and it could not be done otherwiſe. In ſhort, the ſphere of juriſdiction for the fœderal courts *is limited*, and that ſphere only is ſubject to the regulations of our fœderal government. The known principles of juſtice, the attachment to trial by jury whenever it can be uſed, the inſtructions of the ſtate legiſlatures, the inſtructions of the people at large, the operation of the fœderal regulations on the property of a preſident, a ſenator, a repreſentative, a judge, as well as on that of a private citizen, will certainly render thoſe regulations as favorable as poſſible to *property; for life and liberty are put more than ever into the hands of the juries.* Under the *preſent* conſtitution of all the ſtates, a public officer may be condemned *to impriſonment or death* on impeachment, *without a jury;* but the new fœderal conſtitution protects the accuſed, till he ſhall be convicted, from the hands of power, by rendering *a jury the indiſpenſible judges of all crimes.*

The *influence* which *foreign* powers may attempt to exerciſe in our affairs was *foreſeen*, and a wholeſome proviſion *has been made againſt it*; for no perſon holding an office under the United States is permitted to enjoy *any foreign honors, powers or emoluments.*

The apprehenſions of the people have been excited, perhaps by perſons with good intentions, about the powers of the new government to raiſe an army. Let us conſider this point with moderation and candor. As enemies will ſometimes inſult us, invade our country, and capture our property, it is clear a power in our government to oppoſe, reſtrain or deſtroy them, is neceſſary to our honor, ſafety and exiſtence. The military ſhould, however, be regarded *with a watchful eye;* for it is a profeſſion that is liable to dangerous perverſion. But the powers veſted in the fœderal government *do not go the length* which has been ſaid. *A ſtanding army is not granted or intended*, for there can be no proviſion for its continuing three years, much leſs for its *permanent eſtabliſhment.* Two years are the utmoſt time for which the money can be given. It will be under all the reſtrictions which *wiſdom and jealouſy can ſuggeſt*, and the original grant of the ſupplies muſt be made by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, *the immediate delegates of the people.* The Senate and Preſident, who alſo derive their power from *the people*, appoint the officers; and the heads of the departments, *who muſt ſubmit their accounts to the whole legiſlature*, are to pay and provide them, *as ſhall be directed by the laws that ſhall contain the conditions of the grant.* The militia, *who are in fact the effective part of the people at large*, will render many troops *quite unneceſſary.* They will form a *powerful check* upon the regular troops, and will generally be ſufficient *to overawe them*—for our *detached* ſituation will ſeldom give occaſion to raiſe an army, though *a few ſcattered companies* may often be neceſſary. But whenever, *even on the moſt obvious reaſons*, an army ſhall be raiſed, the ſeveral ſtates will be called, *by the nature of things*, to attend to the condition of *the militia.* Republican jealouſy, *the guardian Angel of theſe ſtates*, will watch the motions of our military citizens, even though they will be the ſoldiers of a free people. There is a wide difference between the troops of ſuch a commonwealth as ours, *founded on equal and unalterable principles*, and thoſe of a regal government, where ambition and oppreſſion are *the profeſſion of the king.* In the firſt caſe, a military officer is *the occaſional ſervant of the people, employed for their defence*; in the ſecond, he is *the ever ready inſtrument* to execute the ſchemes of conqueſt or oppreſſion, with which the mind of his royal maſter may be diſturbed.

Obſervations have been made on the power given to the fœderal Government in regard to the elections of Repreſentatives and Senators. The regulations of theſe elections are, by the firſt part of the clauſe, to be preſcribed by the ſtate legiſlatures, *who are certainly the proper bodies, if they will always execute the duty.* But in caſe the union or the public ſafety ſhould be *endangered* by an omiſſion of this duty, as in the caſe of Rhode-Iſland, then the legiſlature of the United States can name for the people a convenient time, and do other matters neceſſary *to enſure the free exerciſe of their right of election.* The exception, in regard to the places of chuſing *Senators*, was made from due reſpect to *the ſovereignty* of the ſtate legiſlatures, who are to elect the Senators, and whoſe place of meeting *ought not to be preſcribed to them by any authority*, except indeed, as we always muſt, *by the authority of the people.* This power given to the fœderal legiſlature is no more than what is poſſeſſed by the governments of all the ſtates. The conſtitution of Pennſylvania permits two thirds of ſuch cities and counties, as ſhall elect repreſentatives, to exerciſe all the powers of the General Aſſembly, "*as fully and amply as if the whole were preſent*," ſhould any part of the ſtate neglect or refuſe to perform their duty in this particular. In ſhort, it is a power *neceſſary to preſerve the ſocial compact of each ſtate and the confederation of the United States.*

Beſides the ſecurities for the liberties of the people ariſing out of the fœderal government, they are guarded by *their ſtate conſtitutions, and by the nature of things in the ſeparate ſtates.* The Governor or Preſident in each commonwealth, the Councils, Senates, Aſſemblies, Judges, Sheriffs, Grand and Pettit Juries, Officers of Militia, Clergy and Lay Officers of all churches, ſtate and county Treaſurers, Prothonotaries, Regiſters, Preſidents and other officers of Univerſities, Colleges and Academies, Wardens of ports and cities, Burgeſſes of towns, Commiſſioners of counties, County Lieutenants, and many other officers of power and influence, *will ſtill be choſen within each ſtate, without any poſſible interference of the fœderal government.* The ſeparate ſtates will alſo chooſe *all the members of the legiſlative and executive branches of the United States.* The people at large in each ſtate will chooſe their fœderal repreſentatives, and, unleſs ordered otherwiſe by the ſtate legiſlatures, may chooſe the electors of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the Union. And laſtly, the legiſlatures of the ſtates will have the election of the Senate, as they have heretofore had of the Members of Congreſs. Let us then, with a candor *worthy of the ſubject*, aſk ourſelves, whether it can be feared, that *a majority* of the Repreſentatives, each of whom will be choſen by ſix thouſand enlightened freemen, can betray their country?—Whether *a majority* of the Senate, each of whom will be choſen by the legiſlature of a free, ſovereign and independent ſtate, *without any ſtipulations in favour of wealth or the contemptible diſtinctions of birth or rank*, and who will be cloſely obſerved *by the ſtate legiſlatures*, can deſtroy our liberties, *controuled as they are too by the houſe of repreſentatives?*---or whether *a temporary limited executive officer*, watched by *the fœderal Repreſentatives*, by *the Senate*, by *the State Legiſlatures*, by *his perſonal enemies* among the people of his *own* ſtate, by the jealouſy of the people of *rival* ſtates, and by *the whole of the people* of the Union, can ever endanger our Freedom?

Permit me, my fellow-citizens, to cloſe theſe obſervations by remarking, that there is no ſpirit of arrogance in the new fœderal conſtitution. It addreſſes you with becoming modeſty, admitting that it may contain errors. Let us give it a trial; and when experience has taught its miſtakes, *the people, whom it preſerves abſolutely all powerful*, can reform and amend them. That I may be perfectly, underſtood, I will acknowledge its acceptance by all the ſtates, without delay, is the *ſecond* wiſh of my heart. *The firſt is, that our country may be virtuous and free.*

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

PROCLAMATION.

IN purſuance of a writ of Venire Facias, under the hands and ſeals of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and Jacob Ruſh, Eſqrs. Juſtices aſſigned, appointed and commiſſioned to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made and taken for and concerning all treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſaid State are made capital or felonies of death, and all other crimes, injuries and offences whatſoever, as alſo to deliver the goals of the perſons who are or ſhall be committed for the crimes aforeſaid, to the Sheriff of the county of Cheſter directed: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe, who will proſecute or follow againſt any ſuch priſoners, that they be at the Court-houſe in Goſhen, at a court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery, there to be held on the 29th day of this inſtant, then and there to proſecute againſt them as it ſhall be juſt; and that all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, be then and there, in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Dated at Cheſter County, the tenth day of October, Anno Domini, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-ſeven, and in the twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2996.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1787.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH Maker,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

GOLD watches; patent ſeconds, capped and jewelled and common ſilver ditto, clocks; a great variety of japanned clock faces, caſt clock work, round enamelled dials for time-pieces, ſilverſmiths drawing plates; large turkey oil-ſtones.

ALSO, an aſſortment of clock and watch makers tools and materials, files, &c. ‡

Imported in the ſhip Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol, and to be ſold,

By *Towers* and *Evans*,

Adjoining the Preſbyterian Meeting, in Market-ſtreet,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Drugs, Painters Colours, Glaſs, &c.

Among which are the following ARTICLES, *viz.*

Excellent red bark, camphor, iſinglaſs, glauber ſalts, a quantity of refined ſalt-petre, and a variety of

PATENT MEDICINES----ALSO,

White lead,	Litharge,
Red lead,	Roſe pink,
Spaniſh brown,	Strewing ſmalt,
Pruſſian blue,	Stone oker,
Frankford black,	Verdigreaſe,
Patent yellow,	Vermillion, &c.

SHEET GLASS,

29 inches by 24,		23	by 17
26	by 22,	20	by 16

Briſtol WINDOW GLASS,

11 by 9	9 by 7
10 by 8	8 by 6

Glaziers diamonds, gold leaf, camels hair pencils, painting bruſhes, pallet knives, prepared oil, ſpirits of turpentine, varniſh, &c. &c. October 12.

Will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue,

On Thurſday, the 8th day of November next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, containing better than 400 acres of fine land, about 75 whereof are good meadow, and nearly as much more may be made, nearly one half very well timbered, and the plough land is good for paſture and all kinds of grain. On the premiſes are two large ſtone houſes and barns, two apple orchards, and a large nurſery of apple trees. It is exceedingly well watered and under good fence, and will be ſold together, or divided, to ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

ALSO, one other tract of land, lying in Hill-town townſhip, Bucks county, containing 136 acres, about 10 whereof good meadow, and more may be made, having thereon a ſquared log houſe, a log barn, a log ſpring-houſe near the dwelling, a good young apple orchard, and other fruit trees. Better than one half the land is cleared, and under good fence, the remainder under good timber.

Perſons inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn them, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. § THOMAS JONES.

N. B. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

TO BE SOLD,

And the terms of payment made agreeable to the purchaſer,

ONE hundred and ſixty acres of land, ſituate on the north ſide of Neſhaminy creek, near the new bridge, late the eſtate of John Edgar, part whereof is meadow and more may be made; and whereon is ſufficient timber for the eſtate. The land is of ſuch a quality that it needs no further recommendation.

Apply to WILLIAM DOBLE, at Mount Benger, near the premiſes. ep4w

October 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the (late province, now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Darby, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. a meſſuage or tenement and two plantations or tracts of land, one of them containing 176 acres and three quarters, bounded by lands late of Andrew Vein, Andrew Mortin and others, the other containing ſix acres three quarters and fourteen perches, adjoining land late of Swan Boon and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Andrew Boon, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, October 8, 1787

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

BROKE looſe, or was ſtolen from the yard of the Fox-chaſe, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th of October, 1787, a large black HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high, a white face, his hind feet white, has a remarkable white ſpot at the root of his near ear, has a long heavy trot; he has a ſhort ſwitch tail, was in good order, is about 8 or 9 years old, ſhod before. There was on him, when miſſing, a good ſaddle and bridle, and an old green ſaddle-cloth. Whoever takes him up and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, at the three mile ſtone, on the Ridge road, or to Peter Souder, at the Fox-chaſe, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, or if ſtolen, and the thief apprehended, ſhall have SIXTEEN HARD DOLLARS, paid as above. ¶ WILLIAM HENDERSON.

N. B. He was ſeen the ſame evening he was miſſing, on the Ridge road, a man on his back with light coloured clothes on.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber laſt Sunday night, out of the ſtable, a likely ſorrel HORSE, of the Janus breed, has a white blaze in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his back, and a remarkable lump or knot on his off fore paſtern joint. Whoever ſhall ſecure the thief in any jaol, and brings the horſe to me, ſhall be paid a reward of TEN POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, by DAVID SMITH.

Elk-Town, October 16, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Providence, Cheſter county, on the 25th of June laſt, a ſmall roan MARE, with a blaze in her face, ſix years old, is a little lame, her off hind leg having been broke. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

October 15, 1787. ¶ MARGARET MAXWELL.

TO BE LET,

A neat Parlour and Room,

Either furniſhed or unfurniſhed, in a pleaſant part of the city. Enquire of the Printers.

WAS left as a ſtray, at the place of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, on Saturday the 13th inſt. a dark brown MARE, about four years old, with a blaze in her face, her two hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JACOB DORLAND.

Germrntown, October 23.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Frankford, laſt night, a cheſtnut ſorrel mare, with a ſmall blaze in her face, ſhe is between 13 and 14 hands high, and 10 years old, trots and paces. Whoever ſecures the thief and mare, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or four Dollars for the mare only, with reaſonable charges.

10th Month 19th, 1787. † HENRY PAUL.

Juſt Imported, by the Pigou, Harmony *and* John, And for SALE on REASONABLE TERMS by

William & John Sitgreaves,

At their STORE in Front, below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

KENDAL cottons, roſe and duffil blankets, rugs and coverlids, coatings and bearſkins, halfthicks, plains and fearnoughts, low priced broadcloths, baize, flannels, linceys and ſwanſkins, moreens, calimancoes, jeans and durants, ſhalloons & camblets, plain and corded wildbores, cotton and worſted ſattinets, hair and worſted pluſh, plain and printed velvets, corduroys, elliot cords, royal ribs, thickſets & honeycombs, ſtriped & check cotton furniture, bed ounts and ticking, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and ravens duck, Iriſh & Scotch linens, German oowlas, brown hollands, turkey ſtripe, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all kinds, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cyprus & net gauze, Mancheſter gown patterns, ſarſnets, modes, pelongs, ſattins and luteſtrings, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, writing paper, playing cards, pins, needles, thread, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO Pewter aſſorted in caſks, guns, powder and ſhot, beſt Crowley ſteel, nails, tin, window glaſs, frying-pans, womens ſtuff ſhoes, felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c. &c. 6 w.

The partnerſhip of Roſs & Vaughan,

HAVING expired; all thoſe who have any demands aga nſt the houſe, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber; and ſuch as are indebted are requeſted to pay their ballances to him without delay.---

HE HAS FOR SALE,

The brig Adriana, burthen 2000 barrels.

The ſhip Henrietta, burthen 3000 barrels.

They are fine veſſels and ready to take in cargoes.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Fyal and Madeira wine,

A few caſes very *choice Claret*,

A variety of French wines,

Iriſh linen 7-8 and 4 quarers wide,

Sheetings and oznabrigs.

Oct. 10, 1787. 6 w. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Juſt IMPORTED, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK and WATCH Maker,

Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the COFFEE-HOUSE, Philadelphia,

CAPPED and jewelled horizontal watches; capped and other warranted ditto; eight day and 30 hour clocks; enamelled moon and plain arch clock faces; large and ſmall vizes; caſt braſs and ſlit pinions; a general aſſortment of files; ſcrew plates and ſcrew drivers; oil-ſtones; poliſhing ditto; black wax; cutting nippers; large and ſmall plyers; and a number of other tools and materials, too tedious to mention.

He has on hand an elegant gold ſeconds watch. New and old watches bought, ſold and repaired. *

Philadelphia, September 29, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province, now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain lot of Ground, lying on Germantown main ſtreet, containing in front 80 feet, and in depth 780 feet, and is bounded towards the eaſt with ſaid ſtreet, to the ſouth with Joſeph Shippen's houſe and lot, towards the weſt with Green-ſtreet, and towards the northweſt by Joſeph Shippen's lot. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Shippen, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

ENGLISH ſheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, beſt double FF gunpowder in quarter caſks, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs and braſs wire, black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, German ſcythes, ſtraw knives and whetſtones, boxes of quart and pint glaſs tumblers, ſuperfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dreſden tea cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, pewter table and tea ſpoons, ſhoe buckles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, double ſcrew gimblets, Dutch looking glaſſes, metal buttons, ſhoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chryſtals, fuſee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſuitable for a wholeſale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue ſtore. October 16. 2 m.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine has eloped from my bed and board, and taken with her conſiderable of my property, and otherwiſe behaved herſelf in a ſcandalous manner by being conſtantly in liquor. This is to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

CORNELIUS GRANVILLE.

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-ſtreet, the fifth door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, (the ſtore formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c.

A variety of GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon,

Which are now opening, and will be ſold low for Caſh or a ſhort Credit.

And among them are the following Articles:

LOW priced Indian blanketing, coatings and naps,

Spotted ſwanſkins and ermines,

A variety of Scotch knit and other hoſiery,

Blue and white baizes, white and other flannels,

Velverets, velvets and denims,

Corduroys, elliots, queens, Congreſs and kings cords,

Coloured threads, ſcarlet twiſt, bindings and galloons,

Fuſtians, beavers, ſpotted and figured velvets,

Iriſh linens and checks of all widths,

A variety of cutlery, buckles, and buttons,

Felt hats by the caſe or dozen,

Mens ſtocking breeches pieces, black and coloured, &c.

A compleat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned metal buttons, as uſual.

*** That compleat retail ſhop, with the houſe, at the north-eaſt corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets, to be Let, and may be entered on immediately.

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the ſeaſon, part of which are juſt opened, and will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms.----Likewiſe

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glaſs, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

Juſt imported by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In the ſhip Harmony, Captain Willet, from London, and other veſſels from England, and to be ſold at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh ditto, white and brown ravens duck, dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, ozenbrigs and ticklenburghs, brown and ſtriped tickens, buckrams, checks, brown ſileſias, cambricks and lawns, gauſes, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joans ſpinning, Moreens, hairbines, camblets, durants, rattinets, worſted double and ſingle damaſks, printed cottons, and callicoes, muſlins, ſtriped wild boars, callimancoes, crapes, fans, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and mohair, cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, coloured and Scotch threads, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India Bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, check ditto, red and white flannels, corduroys, fuſtians, broad cloths, coatings, ſattin ribbons, bobbings, twilled tapes, ſhovels and ſpades, frying pans, 3d and 4d nails, flat irons, powder and ſhot, red lead, braſs kettles, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſaddlers webb.

Likewiſe, upland and meadow hay. To be Let or Sold, 12 acres of meadow, on Tinicum iſland. †

Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,

for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335. printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All perſons indebted are required to pay into the ſtate treaſury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4w

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,

Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,

Liſbon, Mountain, Teneriffe, Fyal } WINES,

Gin by the Caſe,

Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,

Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

ORDERS received by PETER WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Burlington, for any figure, ſize or ſhape of AMERICAN MADE FLOOR AND BEDSIDE CARPETS, wove after the Axminſter mode, which for ſoftneſs, warmth and duration, exceed any thing of the kind ever attempted in this country.

A few of both floor and bed-ſide carpets are now for ſale in Third ſtreet, at the ſtore of Richard Wells and Son, where Jerſey paper money will be taken for them.

Manington townſhip, Salem county, Sept. 24, 1787.

WHEREAS Margaret, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath eloped from his bed and board without juſt cauſe: This is therefore to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. WOOD BISHOP.

SAVANNAH, October 4.

Copy of a letter from General Clarke, *to his Honor the* Governor.

Long-Creek, September 24, 1787.

SIR,

YOUR favour of the 19th inſtant, I have received, and am informed that the arms and amunition mentioned, have arrived at Waſhington.

I had certain information that a man was killed on the 24th, near Greenſborough, by a party of ſix or ſeven Indians; and that, on the 16th, Col. Barber, with a ſmall party, was waylaid by 50 or 60 Indians, and wounded, and three of his party killed. This, and the information contained in Mr. Barnard's laſt letter, and a variety of other accounts equally alarming, determined me to raiſe what men I could in the courſe of 24 hours, and marched with them to protect the frontiers, in which ſpace of time I collected 160 men, chiefly volunteers, and proceeded to the place where Col. Barber had been attacked; there I found the bodies of the three men mentioned above, mangled in a ſhocking manner, and, after I had buried them, proceeded on the trail of the murderers as far as the ſouth fork of the Oakmulgee, where, finding I had no chance of overtaking them, I left it, and went up the ſaid river, until I met with a freſh trail of Indians coming towards the frontier ſettlement; I immediately turned, and followed this trail until the morning of the 21ſt, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when I came up with them. They had juſt croſſed a branch called Jack's Creek, through a thick canebrake, and were encamped and cooking on an eminence. My force then conſiſted of 130 men, 30 having been ſent back on account of their horſes tired and loſt. I drew up my men in three diviſions, the right commanded by Col. Freeman, the left by Major Clarke, and the middle by myſelf. Col. Freemen and Major Clarke, were ordered to ſurround and charge the Indians, which they did with ſuch dexterity and ſpirit, that they immediately drove them from their encampment back into the cank-brake, where, finding it impoſſible for them to eſcape, they obſtinately returned our fire until half paſt four o'clock, when they ceaſed, except now and then a ſhot.

During the latter part of the action, they ſeized every opportunity of eſcaping by ſmall parties, leaving the reſt to ſhift for themſelves. About ſunſet, I thought it moſt adviſeabe to draw off, as the men had ſuffered for want of proviſions nearly two days, and for want of water during the action, but more particularly to take care of the wounded, which amounted to 11, and 6 killed. From every circumſtance I am certain there were not leſs than 25 Indians killed, and am induced to ſuppoſe that could I have ſtaid all night, I muſt have found 40 or 50 dead of their wounds by the morning;—in ſhort, they were totally defeated, with the loſs of their proviſions, clothing, &c. conſiſting of the following particulars:—2 guns, 32 braſs kettles, and 87 large packs; containing blankets, match coats, boots, mocaſoons, tomahawks, pipes, upwards of 100 halters and bridles, &c. from all which, I judge their number was fully equal to our's. Col. Freeman and Major Clarke diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and, from the ſpirit and bravery with which the whole of my little party acted during the action, I do not believe that had we met them in the open woods, we ſhould have been more than five minutes in giving them a total overthrow.

While I was on this excurſion, two ſkermiſhes happened at Greenſborough, in one of which one man was wounded, and in the other, ſix ſtand of arms were loſt, being guarded by only two men, while the reſt of the party were gathering fodder.

Should there not be a Houſe made, I flatter myſelf you will afford the back country all the ſupport in your power. Indeed I cannot proceed much farther without your aſſiſtance; the general ſcarcity of proviſions in this part of the ſtate, points out the neceſſity of ſupplies from below; indeed men cannot be drawn out without it; the delays that this would occaſion would be fatal to the frontiers. Had I not fallen in with that choſen party of Indians, every circumſtance beſpeaks their deſign to diſtreſs the back ſettlers, and I think that Allen's mill, or lower, would by this time have become a frontier ſettlement; and I am convinced that, if the back ſettlers once break, they will not ſtop with us.

I have now to beg your attention to the unfortunate wounded, who are at Reed's Fort; a Doctor, ſome wine, tea, coffee and ſugar, are indiſpenſably neceſſary.

I ſhall expect an anſwer to this as ſoon as poſſible, and ſhould wiſh to be informed of the probability of a houſe being made, if that event ſhould not already have taken place. I think that the neceſſity of activity on, and attention to our frontiers, will prevent my attendance, ſhould the houſe convene.

I am, Sir,
with the utmoſt reſpect,
your Honor's moſt obedient,
and very humble ſervant.
E. CLARKE, Brigadier General.

The Hon. GEORGE MATHEWS,
Eſq. Governor of Georgia.

Certified to be a true copy from the original letter,
in Council, Auguſta, September 26, 1787.
BEN. FISBOURN.

We are informed that two or three men have been killed at Shoulderbone ſince Gen. Clarke's defeating a large party of the Creek Indians; that on the 26th the General again croſſed the Oconee with 400 men, and that Colonel Dooley, with 100 more, followed the day after.

AUGUSTA, September 22.

Extract of a letter from General Cooke, at Mulberry-Grove, State of Franklin, to Major Elholm, at Auguſta, dated Auguſt 28, 1787.

"Colonel Typton, the other day, appeared with a party of about 50 men, of ſuch as he could raiſe under pretence of redreſſing a quarrel that had ariſen between our ſheriff and the ſheriff of North-Carolina, though their principal view was to put themſelves in poſſeſſion of our records. This conduct produced a moſt rapid report, that they had made a priſoner of his Excellency to carry him to North-Carolina, which cauſed 200 volunteers to repair immediately to the houſe of Colonel Typton before they became ſenſible of the miſtake; and it was only through the influence of his Excellency that the oppoſite party did not fall a ſacrifice to our Franks. During this time, a body of about 1500 veterans embodied themſelves in order to reſcue their governor (as they thought) out of the hands of the North-Carolinians, and bring him back to the mountains--an inſtance that proves our citizens to have too noble a ſpirit to yield to ſlavery, or to reliſh a national inſult."

NEW-YORK, October 12.

Laſt week the *Baptiſt* Churches belonging to the middle States, by their repreſentatives convened in aſſociation in this city. After finiſhing the particular buſineſs on which they met, as a *religious* body, it was agreed to incorporate with their general circular letter, the following recommendation to their people of the propoſed plan of the *Fœderal Government*—which has been handed to the printers by a correſpondent, and redounds much to their honor as a ſociety.

After congratulating their brethren on the great increaſe of their churches the year paſt—they proceed, "we alſo congratulate you on the kind interpoſition of Divine Providence, viſible in that happy unanimity which obtained among the members of the late Fœderal Convention, to agree upon, and report to the States in this union, a form of Fœderal government, which promiſes, on its adoption, to reſcue our dear country from that national diſhonor, injuſtice, anarchy, confuſion and bloodſhed, which have already reſulted from the weakneſs and inefficiency of the preſent form, and which we have the greateſt reaſon to fear is but the beginning of ſorrows, unleſs the people lay hold on this favourable opportunity offered to eſtabliſh an efficient government; which we hope may, under God, ſecure our invaluable rights, both civil and religious, and which it will be in the power of the great body of the people, if hereafter found neceſſary, to controul and amend."

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

On Wedneſday, the 24th inſtant, the Hon. THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen Speaker of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth. PETER Z. LLOYD, Eſq; was, at the ſame time, unanimouſly elected Clerk, and JACOB SHALLUS, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Clerk to the Houſe.

It is aſtoniſhing, ſays a correſpondent, that THE CENTINEL and other antifœderal papers ſhould charge the new fœderal conſtitution with being calculated to promote the intereſt of what he, invidiouſly, calls *the well born*. All men in America are *equally* well born. We are all *freemen*, and the ſons of freemen, and the propoſed government *is founded on that principle*; for it guarantees our *Republicaniſm*, and it ſecures to *the pooreſt* the right of electing, *equally with the richeſt and moſt aſſuming*. It renders *every* office attainable by *the pooreſt*, as certainly as the *richeſt* and moſt *haughty*. Theſe antifœderal gentlemen do not like *ſuch a* government, but happily the people do. Theſe writers ſometimes abuſe our good men, and then *ſteal* out the paragraphs when they find they diſguſt. The Centinel, in his firſt number, treats General Waſhington and Dr. Franklin *with contempt*, and then tranſlates his piece into *German*, and leaves out *the vile ſentence*. Our Germans are an honeſt, thinking body of men, and will deſpiſe this trick, which the Centinel has attempted to paſs on them.

The Centinel, one of our correſpondents obſerves, after the inſult on the General and our Preſident in his firſt number, and after ſhewing he was ſenſible he had treſpaſſed on the honeſt feelings of the people, repeats his inſinuations, *that General Waſhington was not equal to the duty of a member of Convention*. This muſt be an *enemy's Centinel* indeed. Have not the advantage of a liberal education, a ſeat in *the firſt Congreſs*, the command of an army of *the moſt enlightened ſons of liberty on earth*, and all the various ſcenes the General has gone through, have not *theſe*, I ſay, given him ſo much knowledge of what concerns the liberty of his country, as to qualify him for the duty to which the *legiſlature of Virginia*, and the voice of *all America*, called him. Can the ſubject of government be *new* to a man of his reflection, his reading, and his opportunities. Let his countrymen look at his farewell letter. 'TIS WORTH THEIR READING AGAIN. Few of us have weighed its merit. It ſhews *a deep knowledge of the ſubject*, and a view of our *preſent* ſituation, that in a leſs enlightened time would give it the reputation of *an inſpired Prophecy*.

What a variety of methods do the oppoſers of our new conſtitution purſue, to prevent the adoption of it. A New York writer, under the ſignature of BRUTUS, wiſhes to have three confederacies--that is, three times the officers, and three times the expence of the propoſed plan. *If the union is preſerved*, it can have nothing to fear from the Britiſh Colonies on the North, or the Spaniſh on the South; *but if it ſhould be divided into three parts*, European politics would ſoon play off *one* againſt *another*.

Extract of a letter from Eaſton, Oct. 25, 1787.

"We have had a number of publications againſt the new government ſent to this county by George Bryan, none of which have had any effect upon our people. His *Centinels* and *Old Whigs* ſerve only to light the pipes of our honeſt German farmers, who now ſee how much they have been miſled by his honor, and who are now unanimouſly in favor of the new Conſtitution. We ſhall ſend you a good delegation of fœderaliſts to the convention."

We hear that the Preſbytery of Donegall, lately aſſembled in Cumberland county, after finiſhing their eccleſiaſtical buſineſs, unanimouſly agreed to uſe their influence with their reſpective congregations to promote the adoption of the new fœderal government. Theſe pious and ſenſible men, it ſeems, conſidered the honor of God, and the ſucceſs of their labors in the miniſtry, as intimately connected with the eſtabliſhment of a government, whoſe objects are the reſtoration of order, juſtice, and conſtitutional liberty to our country.

We hear that an honeſt German tavern-keeper in this city, to whom a number of Mr. Bryan's publications were committed, to be ſent into the country, upon diſcovering what they were, threw them with honeſt indignation into the fire.

A letter from Henry Laurens, Eſq; of South-Carolina, an old, modeſt and inflexible friend of the people, ſpeaks in the moſt exalted terms of the new fœderal government, and laments, only, that the Preſident General has not greater powers given to him in it

A correſpondent is happy to find that the county of Luzerne is repreſented in the preſent Aſſembly; and adds that there is great reaſon to hope, from the abilities and diſpoſition of the new member, that a perfect reconciliation will be accompliſhed between the government and that diſtrict, where every thing remains at this time in the utmoſt tranquility.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Oct. 17, 1787.

"Mr. Wilſon's ſpeech is read with much approbation here, *by one party*; the other party ſee nothing but nonſenſe and contradictions in it. You have paid a compliment to my judgment, which I am by no means entitled to, having never made the ſcience of government my ſtudy, and I wiſh the bulk of the people felt, like myſelf, diſpoſed to confide in the judgment of thoſe men who have made it their ſtudy, and are by the uprightneſs and integrity of their conduct in private life entitled to confidence. I would not however receive a ſyſtem of government from any ſet of men without examining it, and uſing that degree of reaſon which GOD has given for the regulation of my conduct in life; and if I can diſcover no miſchief in it, I do not feel inclined to ſtart at the *raw head and bloody bones*, which ſome men pretend to diſcover in it, becauſe it happens to differ from a particular ſyſtem of their own, for which they have a fondneſs. As this is the caſe with the conſtitution propoſed by the convention, I am willing to believe that ſuch men as formed the majority of the convention have in this inſtance acted conſiſtent with their former conduct, and recommended ſuch a conſtitution as they believed would be for the happineſs of their country. But altho' I am but ill qualified to judge in affairs of government, I have ſome judgment in the characters of men. I have attended to the converſation of every cluſter of people I have fallen into from the higheſt to the loweſt, and had I never ſeen the new conſtitution, this alone would have determined my opinion. When I hear an upſtart politician who is the oracle of his own little circle, but has not abilities to attract notice on a larger theatre, declaim againſt it as a ſyſtem of tyranny, which endangers the liberty of the people, I know very well that he means his own conſequence is in danger; and when I ſee a man ſet down his wheel-barrow to diſpute the point with a carman, and tell him, that if the new conſtitution is adopted we ſhall no longer have a *free trade*, I conclude he belongs to the abovementioned politician's circle; a third, who is dreſſed like a gentleman, calls it an ariſtocracy, but cannot tell what an ariſtocracy is. On the other hand I perceive that almoſt all the men of property, whoſe occupations and education are ſuch as preclude any ambition of becoming *rulers*, are in favor of the change propoſed. To me it appears that the rights of the people are ſufficiently guarded. Some body muſt be intruſted with power, and a much greater ſhare of it than Congreſs have at preſent, or we ſhall ſoon be a very unhappy people, and I think the conſtitution propoſed has provided as many checks upon the ambition of the rulers, as is neceſſary in any government: Should it eventually degenerate into a mixed monarchy, when this country becomes populous and powerful, I do not think it a change greatly to be regretted, and this, in my opinion, is the only evil to be dreaded, and that cannot happen until a diſtant period. In ſhort, I am highly pleaſed with the conſtitution, becauſe it is far better than I expected; I was apprehenſive the convention would purſue a timid line of policy, and only patch up the old garment. I believe it will be adopted, becauſe it is the only means of preventing a total diſſolution of the union and conſequent civil war; for the old confederation is virtually repealed, and it is not probable that more than one Congreſs more will ever meet under it."

Extract of a letter from Salem County, Weſt-Jerſey, dated October 22, 1787.

"Nothing is talked of here, either in public or private, but the new conſtitution. All read, and almoſt all approve of it. Indeed it requires only to be read, with attention and without prejudice, to be approved of. It is true, there are a few here that do not like the new form of general government; but they are only thoſe who have not yet paid their debts; and therefore the only objection theſe people pretend to make againſt this conſtitution is levelled at the 10th ſection of the firſt article, which puts it out of the power of any individual ſtate to make paper money: And here I cannot forbear to obſerve, that nothing in the whole fœderal conſtitution is more neceſſary than this very ſection; for we find, by woeful experience, that nothing, neither the religion of nature, nor even the pure religion of Jeſus Chriſt, which enjoins honeſty in almoſt every page of it, can make men honeſt. It was therefore abſolutely neceſſary to guard againſt that great inſtrument of fraud, viz. the emiſſion of paper money. It is much to the credit of the people, that neither this great objection of the advocates for a paper currency, nor indeed any other that can poſſibly be raiſed, gains any ground in this part of the country. There are ſeveral petitions in this and the neighbouring counties, ready to be tranſmitted to our aſſembly. In theſe, the numerous ſubſcribers pray the aſſembly, earneſtly as ever they did to God Almighty for the forgiveneſs of their ſins, immediately to call a convention for the ratification of the propoſed conſtitution. One of theſe petitions has the following ſtrong and expreſſive ſentence in it: "We are convinced, after the moſt ſerious and unprejudiced examination of the different articles, and ſections of articles of this conſtitution, that nothing but the immediate adoption of it can ſave the United States in general, and this ſtate in particular, from abſolute ruin."

An Eaſtern correſpondent obſerves, "That the pages of hiſtory no where deſcribe a government that has been ſo famous a nurſe of all kinds of vices, as that of the American ſtates ſince their independence. Speculation and oppreſſion in particular were never ſo rampant any where as they have been here. Men in the higher offices have not preyed upon us, for their power has been only nominal. But like the Iſhmaelites of old, every man's hands have been miſchievous upon his neighbour. Individuals and ſtates have all been privateering upon each other. I believe the Grecian ſtates never half equalled us in over reaching, in injuſtice, in knavery, and in mutual jealouſy and diſtruſt. The greateſt defect in our preſent government is this fundamental miſconception of human nature, that to know and do what is right is the ſame thing. Our civil and eccleſiaſtical leaders have in general inſtructed our duty with great clearneſs; but experience has convinced us, that clear knowledge and cool reaſon will not controul ſelfiſhneſs and untoward paſſions. The confederation chalked out a way to teach us our duty; but Congreſs were left to arbitary devices to compel obedience; and for fear of being thought arbitrary, have left us to run our own ways to ſeparate ruin. The new conſtitution, propoſed by the Convention, appears much more perfect. There is no need of arbitary device to go forward with it. Every line of conduct for rulers and for ſubjects is clearly marked.

"There can be no free, good and ſecure government, but where every man is under the coercive power of law. All men in office ſhould be liable to puniſhment when they deviate from the conſtitution, from law and juſtice. And ſubjects ſhould be alſo liable to chaſtiſement, for their various tranſgreſſions of thoſe laws which they make by their repreſentatives, and which are agreeable to the conſtitution. The Fœderal Convention, as I conceive, hold out to us a ſyſtem of government. Under this ſyſtem no man can be above law. Rulers muſt govern according to law; ſubjects muſt walk according to law. The people have power to compel their rulers to do their duty. Rulers have power to compel the people to do their duty. Rulers have power given them ſufficient to make them ſtrong rods; yet the checks to the abuſe of thoſe powers are ample and admirably placed."

At a meeting of ſundry reſpectable inhabitants of the county of Northampton, held at Bethlehem, October 22, 1787, for to agree upon the nomination of perſons, to be returned, to ſerve in the ſtate convention, as appointed by the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly; and to ſupport ſuch nomination at the election for that purpoſe.

Peter Rhoads, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen chairman.

THE buſineſs of the meeting was opened by the chairman, and the conſtitution of the United States, as formed by the late convention, being read, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly entered into:

Reſolved, That this meeting do moſt warmly and cordially approve of the ſaid conſtitution, and they eſteem it the only ſalvation of this country, on which the exiſtence of the United States of America, as a people, depends.

Reſolved, That this meeting entertain the higheſt ſenſe of the public virtue and patriotiſm of the majority of the Houſe of Aſſembly, in calling immediately a convention,

of this ſtate, in purſuance of the recommendation of the fœderal convention.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the withdrawing or abſenting of any member of Aſſembly, who was ſworn to ſerve his country to the beſt of his abilities, tends to ſubvert all order and the fundamental principles of good government, and eſtabliſhes precedents of ariſtocratic powers, for a minority to defeat the proceedings of a majority.

Reſolved, That this meeting nominate four perſons, propoſed by a committee appointed for that purpoſe, as candidates for to ſerve in the ſaid ſtate convention, and that each perſon preſent engage to ſupport this ticket at the enſuing election, and, as much as in him lieth, to prevent all fraud and deceit at the ſaid election.

Reſolved, That each of the candidates, nominated as aforeſaid, do make public declaration before this meeting, that, if it ſhould be his lot to be elected as member of the ſaid convention, he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours, that the ſaid conſtitution be ratified.

And the ſaid four candidates accordingly ſeverally made the ſaid declaration before this meeting.

Reſolved, That the chairman ſign theſe reſolves, and that the ſame be printed and publiſhed.

PETER RHOADS, Chairman.

At a General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Connecticut, in America, holden at New-Haven, in ſaid ſtate, on the 2d Thurſday of October, Anno Domini, 1787.

WHEREAS the Convention of Delegates from the United States, lately aſſembled in the city of Philadelphia, have propoſed a conſtitution for ſaid States, to be ſubmitted to a Convention of Delegates, choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification; and that each Convention aſſenting to and ratifying the ſame ſhould give notice thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

AND WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled have unanimouſly reſolved, that ſaid conſtitution, with the reſolutions and letter accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a Convention of Delegates, choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the Convention, made and provided in that caſe:

RESOLVED by this Aſſembly, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the people of the ſeveral towns of this ſtate, who are qualified by law to vote in town-meetings, to meet on the ſecond Monday of November next (at their uſual place of town-meetings) and chuſe Delegates to meet in a Convention, for the purpoſes mentioned in the aforeſaid reſolves of Convention and Congreſs. And that each town in this ſtate chuſe by ballot the ſame number of delegates to attend the convention aforeſaid, which they have now a right by law to chuſe for repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly; and the towns of Colebrook and Barkhamſtead, which are not repreſented in the General Aſſembly, chuſe each of them one Delegate to attend ſaid Convention: And that the ſaid Delegates who attend the ſaid convention, ſhall be allowed the ſame ſum for their travel to, and attendance in ſaid Convention, as the repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly are entitled to, and may make up their debenture, and receive the ſame from the treaſurer accordingly.

AND it is further Reſolved, That the delegates ſo choſen, aſſemble on the Firſt Thurſday in January next, in the city of Hartford; and when ſo aſſembled, that they chuſe a preſident and ſecretary for the ſaid convention, and it ſhall be the duty of the ſelect men in the ſeveral towns, to warn the voters of their reſpective towns to meet on the ſaid ſecond Monday of November next, for the purpoſe of chuſing ſuch delegates: And that ſuch meeting ſhall be under the ſame regulations as other town-meetings are by law; and that the certificates of the choice of delegates in the reſpective towns ſhall be made by the town-clerks in ſuch towns.

AND that the ſheriff of the county of Hartford be, and he is hereby directed, to make proviſion for the ſaid convention in the ſame manner as for the general aſſembly when ſitting, and his account being allowed by ſaid convention, ſhall be paid by the treaſurer of this ſtate.

A true copy of record,
Examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

UPON the return of CORNPLANTER, an Indian Chief, to his nation, in the year 1786, he praiſed the bleſſings of civil government, and propoſed to his countrymen to exchange their ſavage mode of life for the pleaſures of civil ſociety, and offered a plan of government for that purpoſe. Whereupon CAIASHUTA, another Chief, aroſe, and addreſſed his countrymen in the following ſpeech, which may be conſidered as an anſwer to all that *has* been, or *ſhall* be written againſt the propoſed Conſtitution of the United States.

Brothers,

Before it is forbidden by law to ſpeak every thing we think, and do what we pleaſe, I ſhall take the liberty of bearing a teſtimony againſt the government that has been propoſed to us.

I ſhall begin by informing you, that it will deprive us of many of our *deareſt natural rights*. It will prevent our fiſhing or hunting upon the grounds of our neighbours. It will take away from us the power of revenge (ſo ſweet to an Indian) and tranſfer it to certain perſons, called Judges and Magiſtrates. It will prevent our taking as many wives as we chooſe, and changing them as often as we pleaſe. It will compel us to hoe our own corn, and cook our own victuals, both of which are employments ſuited only for women. It will reſtrain us from drinking and ſmoaking, by impoſing heavy duties upon *Rum* and *Tobacco*, and thereby deprive us of two of the higheſt pleaſures of life. It will puniſh certain acts which we deem eſſential to liberty, and a material portion of our *deareſt rights*, with impriſonment, whipping, and death. Our young men ſhall no more train themſelves for the delightful purſuits of war, by occaſional irruptions upon the American huſbandmen. A formal declaration of war, agreeable to the cuſtoms of civilized nations, will be neceſſary to ſanctify every murder, if we ſubmit to the reſtraints that will be impoſed upon us by civil government. No more will dexterity or ſecrecy in ſtealing entitle our warriors to praiſe in peace, or pre-eminence in war. The pride of our nation, like the oak that yeilds to the north wind, will then mingle with the dead and noiſy leaves under our feet. Thoſe hands, which never felt a ligature of any kind, ſhall then be bound in chains. Your backs ſhall ſwell with ſtripes, inflicted by the hands of mercileſs executioners; and even CAIASHUTA himſelf, who now addreſſes you, and who has ſo often led you to glory in war, and afterwards placed you in ſafety under the tree of peace, ſhall perhaps be the firſt victim to a law that ſhall place him upon a level with a dog, by depriving him of life, not by fine, not by a bullet, not by an arrow, but by the ignominious puniſhment of the halter and the gallows. Theſe hoary locks will then kiſs, for the laſt time, the paſſing breeze. Caiaſhuta's wives ſhall then in vain weep at the feet of his angry judges, in hopes of obtaining his pardon, and his ſons ſhall be threatened with his fate, for nobly ſwearing they will revenge his death. And for what ſhall this neck be made like the crane's? For what ſhall this body feed the birds of the air? Why only for taking a horſe out of a neighbour's field to ride on to our town, or for committing what the white men call treaſon, that is, oppoſing the execution of a law of the ſtate, which was contrary to his intereſt or inclinations.

Nor, brothers, is this all. We muſt ſubmit to yield a certain portion of the profits of our labour for the ſupport of this government. The money exacted from us for this purpoſe will be called *taxes*. If we refuſe to pay them, our horſes, or cattle, or farming utenſils will be ſeized by an officer appointed for that purpoſe, and ſold for the amount of them. If they bring more than is due from us, the reſidue will be kept by the officer who ſells them. The number and ſalaries of the officers of government will be beyond calculation. NINETEEN men will be taken from their ploughs, and employed every day in the year in an executive council, in reading news-papers, and giving away profitable offices. Even the ſecretary of this body, whoſe only buſineſs will be to light the fire of the councillors, ſhall receive for this ſervice 750l. a year. Thus you ſee, brothers, the dangers and oppreſſions to which you will expoſe yourſelves by adopting the moſt ſimple form of civil government that can be offered to you. It will deſtroy our heaven-born equality of rank and property. It will furniſh the means of advancement to men who are noted for "wiſdom and virtue," and thereby favor their becoming the lords and maſters of their leſs wiſe and induſtrious neighbours. Brothers, our ſituation is not ſo bad as has been repreſented to you by ſome ſpecious and declamatory orators in their ſpeeches at a late council fire. Our cabins are ſtill proof againſt the ſnow ſtorm. Our granaries are ſtill filled with corn, and if we have not veniſon enough for all the families of our nation, the keys of your head men have never been empty. The ſun ſhines bright through yonder cloud. The great ſpirit is propitious. We embrace once more the liberty, the independence, and the bleſſings of the ſavage life. Away with all your forms of civil government. They have all of them, in their turns, enſlaved the nations that have adopted them. Even the ſimpleſt democracies have been the richeſt ſavannas of ſlavery. Savages alone have preſerved their liberties. Who ever heard of an Indian tyrant or ſlave? Shew me the one, or the other, and this tomahawk ſhall immediately ſlake its thirſt in his blood."

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,

HAVING ſpent a few weeks in a retired part of your city, I obſerved near my lodgings a great concourſe of people aſſemble every evening at the houſe of a certain major Boyd. I was led to enquire who this major Boyd was, what the buſineſs of the perſons was who met at his houſe, and who they were. My landlord, who is a very diſcreet kind of a man, gave me the following anſwers to my queſtions. He told me that major Boyd had lately failed as a vendue-maſter, and had left his two ſecurities to pay 700l. to the ſtate for him—that the perſons who met at his houſe were the minority, who are oppoſed to the new government—that judge Bryan (an officer of government) attends their meetings—that the other members of this ſociety conſiſt chiefly of officers of government, eight or ten back county members of aſſembly and council, and three or four ſtrangers, and that they deviſe ways and means every night to circulate pamphlets and pieces againſt the new conſtitution. I thought it neceſſary to give you this information before I left the city, that the inhabitants of your ſtate, and of the neighbouring ſtates, may know from how ſmall a body, and from whoſe houſe, all the oppoſition to the fœderal government has ariſen in Pennſylvania.

I forgot to mention before, that a certain T. Nicholſon, the Accomptant-General of your ſtate, belongs to the major's evening parties.

A JERSEYMAN.

To the PEOPLE of CHESTER COUNTY.

A WRITER in Hall and Sellers paper of the 24th inſt. under the ſignature of AGRICOLA, addreſſes you on the ſubject of the enſuing election for Deputies to the State Convention, and blames the people of East-Whiteland for publiſhing an adverriſement deſiring you to meet, during the ſitting of the Supreme Court, to form a ticket againſt the ſaid election. No inhabitant of East-Whiteland or anti-federaliſt was concerned in framing the advertiſement complained of;—the writers were actuated by the pureſt motives, and a wiſh to lend a helping hand to eſtabliſh an efficient government in the United States. But it would ſeem that Agricola and his coadjutors have kindly ſaved you the trouble of meeting, by making a ticket previous to the late general election, without appriſing you of ſuch buſineſs being intended, and ſpeaks of committees being previouſly nominated for each of the diſtricts compoſing the county, when, in fact, no perſons were authoriſed by all the diſtricts to attend; one, I know, made no nomination, and if it had, would not have ſent ſuch men as preſumed to repreſent it.

I am as far removed from flattery or detraction as AGRICOLA, and highly eſteem ſome of the perſons propoſed, but I know the county is not ſo barren as to be obliged to make uſe of either of their names in forming a ticket at leaſt equal, and I think ſuperior, and one in which you may repoſe full confidence. That Judas-like complacence and electioneering indifference, of which that writer ſpeaks, can be underſtood by himſelf only. I am as much intereſted as any of you, and earneſtly deſire that, throwing aſide all party, you will endeavour to chuſe the moſt ſuitable men in the county—men of abilities equal to the great taſk, if ſuch can be found, whoſe conduct in private life will not diſgrace the virtuous and the good Electors of Cheſter county.

A FRIEND TO EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT.

Cheſter County, Oct. 25, 1787.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

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(In a good ſtand for a STORE, or other public buſineſs)

A SMALL Plantation of fertile good land, conſiſting of about 40 acres, lying on the main road leading from Mountholly to Haddonfield, Philadelphia, &c. on which are erected two dwelling-houſes, one of which is two ſtories high, and four rooms on a floor, the other two ſtories high and three rooms on a floor, a large ſtone ſmoke houſe, a large hay houſe with a number of ſtalls for horſes, and other out houſes; on it is an apple orchard of the beſt kind of fruit, about 26 acres of the land is cleared, of which five acres are good meadow, and more may be made, and about eight acres of good timber ſwamp; the place is chiefly under good cedar fence. Near to the above is other land with which the purchaſer may, if he chuſes, be accommodated. For further particulars enquire of JOHN KAIGHN, merchant, in Philadelphia, or of the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes. NOAH HAINES.

Townſhip of Eweſham, County of Burlington, Weſt-Jerſey, Tenth Month 20, 1787.

October 12, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury township, Cheſter county, on the 9th of June laſt, a bright bay HORSE, about three years old, no brand, long round bodied, trots, had a yoke on when he came. Alſo a ſmall grey MARE, about ſeven years old, no brand, appears whiter on the noſe than elſewhere. They have been advertiſed before, were appraiſed, and advertiſed for ſale, but the ſubſcriber thought the ſale too low, has therefore advertiſed them again, that the owners may come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the charges on the 16th of November next, by THOMAS SCOTT. †

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, Inn-keeper, in Nockamixon townſhip, in Bucks county, on the night of the 24th inſt. by a certain Negro Woman, who called herſelf Phillis, a Negro Child about three years old, ſaid wench ſaid ſhe belonged to a French Gentleman near Fleming-town, in New-Jerſey, but had ſome time ſince purchaſed her time. The owner or owners of ſaid Child, if any it has, is therefore requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Nockamixon, Sept. 29, 1787. † GEORGE SHAW.

CAME to the Lower-ferry on Schuylkill, the 7th inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his face, 14 hands high, 14 years old. Whoever has loſt the ſame, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

October 15, 1787. ‡ J. BENNER.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of East-Cain, containing 183 acres more or leſs; bounded by lands of William Wright, John Wall, and others; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Samuel Pikens, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 9th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of West-Fallowfield, containing 131 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Robert Hammons, John Freeman, and others; late the eſtate of William Cowan; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in Goſhen, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of West-Nantmill, containing 126 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Andrew Culbertſon, Robert Kelly, and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Dawſon, and to be ſold, by ‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 12th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate part in the townſhip of East-Nottingham, and part in the townſhip of New-London, containing 180 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of James Hughes, John Crawford, and others. Alſo at ſame time and place will be expoſed to public Sale, a meſſuage and three acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of East-Marlborough, known by the name of the Mine-houſe, bounded by lands of John Jackſon, William Baily, and others; all late the eſtate of Michael Ryan, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 20th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing 27 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Abel Griffith, and lands late of Bryan Collins, James Chalfant, and others; the whole to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of George Jacobs, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

WHEREAS the Eſtates hereunder mentioned, agreeable to the ſeveral Tax Laws of this Commonwealth, have been aſſeſſed, and made chargeable with the Payment of the ſeveral Sums of Money againſt them reſpectively placed, and the Owners have hitherto neglected to diſcharge the ſame, altho' the Time and Times for that Purpoſe given and limited by Law are long ſince expired: WE, the Commiſſioners of Taxes for Bucks County, therefore, purſuant to the ſaid Laws, do give this public Notice, that unleſs Payment of the ſaid Rates or Sums of Money be made within Three Months from the Date hereof, together with coſts of this Advertiſement, &c. unto NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, the ſaid Eſtates will be Sold, (or ſuch Parts of them as will be ſufficient) in Order to pay the ſame, with ſuch additional Coſts as will accrue.

Bucks County, Auguſt 13, 1787.

NATHANIEL ELLICOTT,
WILLIAM BRYAN,
TIMOTHY TAYLOR.

		County Tax for the years						Second Claſs Tax.	Fund. Tax.	State Mo.	Effective Sup.		Supplies.		Funding Tax.	
FALLS Townſhip.	Acres.	1781.	1782.	1783.	1785.	1786.		1781.	1782.	Specie.	State Mo.	1782.	1783.	1785.	1786.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Jonathan Kirkbride,	4		0 6 0	0 0 9					0 1 6			0 11 0	0 4 6		
Lands late of Jacob Shallus,	140		0 7 3	0 9 0								7 3 8	3 10 6		
Sarah Growden's life eſtate,	400			1 10 6									12 5 4		
Joſeph Few's ſnuff-mill,				0 10 0									3 16 8		0 15 0
Colonel Farmer,	100														
Samuel Hillegas,	190					0 3 9						3 11 0			
Joſeph Aſhton,	32											1 15 0			
MILLFORD Townſhip.															
John Shellys,	100											21 18 0			
Michael Everhart,	155	0 3 0	0 9 0					1 13 0				8 16 0			
Abraham Taylor,	25		0 1 3									1 2 0			
TINICUM Townſhip.															
John Reed's late land, lot No. 2	110		0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 9			0 4 6			1 8 0	0 6 2	0 2 7	0 2 10
3	102		0 0 9	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 10			0 2 3			0 12 0	0 7 0	0 2 10	0 3 2
4	102		0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 9			0 1 6			0 9 4	0 6 4	0 2 8	0 2 4
5	102		0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 4			0 3 9			1 6 4	0 12 8	0 3 5	0 5 2
6	170		0 0 9	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 1 7			0 2 3			0 14 8	0 14 2	0 5 11	0 6 4
7	155		0 2 3			0 2 1			0 6 9			2 5 4			0 8 10
8	137		0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 3			0 3 0			1 0 8	0 11 4	0 5 0	0 4 2
9	222		0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 3			0 3 0			0 16 4	0 12 0	0 5 2	0 5
Henry Stover,	10		0 0 6						0 1 6			0 7 6			
NOCKAMIXON Townſhip.															
James Morgan's land,	250	0 0 6	0 2 6	0 5 6				0 5 6	0 7 6	0 9 11		1 17 4	2 1 0		
Benjamin Holdren, for A. Erwin's eſtate,	30			0 2 6	0 1 0							0 17 0	0 17 6	0 9 3	
John Cooper's land,	50		0 2 6	0 1 6					0 7 6			1 17 4	0 11 0		
David Marpole,	50			0 1 0	0 1 0								0 7 0	0 3 2	
James Thatcher,	50			0 1 6									0 11 0		
Arthur Erwine,	40	0 0 6						0 3 0	0 10 0		0 5 0	0 5 0			
BUCKINGHAM Townſhip.															
Samuel Pleaſants,	71		0 7 6						1 2 6			5 12 6			
SPRINGFIELD Townſhip.									0 4 6			1 6 8			
Michael Arniſt,	50		0 1 6												
John Chapman,	80					0 1 9									0 7 0
SOUTHAMPTON Townſhip.															
Lawrence Growden's eſtate,	25			0 3 0		0 1 10									0 7 6
BENSALEM Townſhip.													1 5 0		
Lands now or late in the tenor of Joſeph Siddell,	10												1 3 6		
HAYCOCK Townſhip.															
Richard Backhouſe, Eſquire,	230			0 4 6	0 3 6								1 13 6	0 14 2	
John Rhoar,		0 1 3						0 12 6							
John Strawſnider,	50				0 1 0									0 3 7	
ROCKHILL Townſhip.															
Thomas Mayberry,	142				0 6 0									1 3 6	
Charles Mayberry,	125				0 5 3									1 0 6	
Peter Boor,	125				0 5 3									1 0 6	
William Mayberry,	243				0 10 0									2 0 0	
Paul Freed's eſtate,	200				0 6 3									1 5 0	
Peter Stover,	75				0 2 6									0 10 0	
Samuel Freed,	150				0 2 6										

Public NOTICE is hereby given

To the FREEMEN of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA,

THAT in obedience to a Reſolve of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, of the 29th day of September laſt, to chooſe ſuitable perſons to ſerve as deputies in a Convention on the Fœderal Conſtitution, a General Election is to be held for the city and county aforeſaid, on Tueſday, the 6th day of November next, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and at the ſeveral places in the ſaid city and county as are fixed by law for holding the elections of Repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly; and that ſaid election is to be conducted by the officers who conducted the laſt General Election, and agreeable to the rules and regulations thereof, and at which places the electors of the city and county are to chooſe Five Perſons for the city, and Five Perſons for the county, to ſerve in a State Convention.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Phladelphia, Oct. 13, 1787.

Philadelphia, October 11, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of this inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a Plantation or piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, and county of Philadelphia, containing, by computation, 100 acres; on which are two wooden tenements, a ſtable and other improvements; bounded by lands of Samuel Rhoads, John Hughes and others: Said place lies on Haverford road, 7 miles from the city, and has for ſeveral years been occupied as a public houſe of entertainment, known by the name of the Millſtone Tavern. Taken in execution as the property of William Roberts, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by Public Vendue, at the houſe of William Leſher, innholder, near the premiſes, at Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the Sixth of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A large two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone kitchen, a tan-yard, and a number of vatts, with a ſtone bark-houſe, currying ſhop, and ſundry other buildings and improvements, with the following lots of Ground thereunto belonging: No. 1. Containing 114 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Snyder, George Kreemer, and King-ſtreet. No. 2. Containing 2 acres and 23 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Snyder and Roxborough-ſtreet. No. 3. Containing 1 acre, 68 perches and 6 feet; bounded by land of Jacob Snyder and others. No. 4. Containing-----126 perches, and 6 tenth parts of a perch, bounding on Germantown Main-ſtreet, and land heretofore Benjamin Shoemaker's. No. 5. Containing------30 perches; bounded by Germantown Main-ſtreet and the laſt deſcribed lot, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging: Taken in execution as late the property of Abraham Jones, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 41 acres and 112 perches, ſituate, lying and being in Whitpain townſhip; bounded by lands of Peter Biſbing, Catherine Singers and others. Late the eſtate of Patrick Megargel, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 25 acres and a half, ſituate, lying and being in Upper-Dublin townſhip; bounded by lands of Hugh Burks, John Burks and others. Late the eſtate of Edward M'Vaugh, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, one meſſuage and 141 acres or thereabouts, ſituate, lying and being in New-Hanover townſhip; bounded by lands of Iſaac Miller, David Jones and others. Late the eſtate of Valentine Sivell, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 1ſt day of November next, on the premiſes (if not ſold before at private ſale,)

A VALUABLE Plantation, in the townſhip of Upper Darby, and county of Cheſter, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, containing 46 acres; there is on ſaid farm, a good two ſtory Log Houſe, a thriving young Orchard of about 100 apple trees juſt beginning to bear, ſeveral excellent ſprings near the houſe, a never failing ſtream of water paſſing through the middle of it, ſeveral acres of meadow, part watered, and more may be made, the arable land good, a part being lately cleared, the Timber exceeding good, the title indiſputable. The terms will be made known, on the day of ſale, by

October 1, 1787. ¶ ISAAC KIRK.

CAME into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 18th of laſt month, a likely bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhod all round, had, when he came there, a rag about one leg. He has been advertiſed in the neighbourhood, but no owner appeared.

Ninth mo. 22d, 1787. † THOMAS WILKINSON.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the 8th day of next month, at one o'clock, P. M.

A PLANTATION, Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, in Wrightſtown, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown. The plantation contains 250 acres, 18 whereof meadow, the remainder good plow and timber land. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, 4 rooms on each floor, ſtone kitchen, a well of good water, barn and cow-houſe. The griſt-mill an over-ſhot, on a large ſtream, two pair of ſtones, one a burr running on a country ſtone, a rolling ſcreen, and 3 boulting cloths almoſt new; alſo a new dwelling-houſe near the griſt-mill. The mills having lately been rebuilt and repaired are in good order for buſineſs, and may be entered on in the ſpring. The whole may be ſeen at any time by applying to the tenants, and the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, October 6, 1787. §

Cheſter county, September 25, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 15th day of November next, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, a valuable plantation, containing 344 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Richard Peters, James Davis, and others. There is on this plantation an excellent ſaw-mill, with a never failing ſtream of water, alſo ſundry meſſuages. Said farm will be ſold ſeparate or together, for caſh or credit, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Seigler, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 6th day of November next, in Marlborough townſhip, in the county of Montgomery,

ALL the real eſtate of Conrad Zimmerman, late deceaſed, conſiſting in three tracts of Land, adjoining each other; the firſt tract containing 125 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, ſituate 37 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other buildings, and convenient for a tavern, being ſituate on a road leading to Philadelphia, hath a fine orchard, a good well, and is well provided with timber, the remainder being clear upland and meadow. The ſecond tract contains 91 acres, 125 perches and allowance, hath a good dwelling-houſe and barn, with an orchard, cleared land, and ſufficient timber. The third contains about 14 acres and allowance, moſtly clear upland, and the remainder woodland. The ſaid tracts may be ſold jointly or ſeparate, being all patented land, and a lawful title can be given for it; a good part of the perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed will be ſold the ſame day on the premiſes. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the morning. Any perſon inclining to view or purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the ſubſcribers, who will give good attendance at the place and time appointed.

§ JACOB ZIMMERMAN,) MATTHIAS SHEIFFELY,) Adminiſtrators.

On Monday, the 5th day of November next, will be SOLD by Public Vendue, at the houſe of Frederick Hoff, in Hereford,

FOUR tracts of Land, belonging to the eſtate of Charles Mayburry, deceaſed, laying in Hereford and Diſtrict townſhips, Berks county, viz. Two tracts in Hereford, one tract of 184 acres of very good cheſnut timber; one other tract of 100 acres, on which is an iron mine of excellent ore, and the whole well timbered with thriving young wood: Two other tracts in Diſtrict, one tract containing 92 and a half acres, whereon is a ſmall dwelling houſe, 30 acres cleared and under good fence, 6 acres of good meadow, and conſiderable more can be made; the other tract contains 206 and a half acres, on which is a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. 40 acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 acres good meadow, and 20 acres more may be made, which can all be watered. There is on ſaid tract an exceeding good ſeat for a furnace or mill. The above mentioned tracts are all patented, except 20 acres of the laſt tract, which is by warrant, and lie contiguous to each other. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

† PETER ASTON, Acting Executor.

LISTS of taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington, for the year 1787, are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 336, printed by Mr. Bailey, September 26. Theſe taxes are payable into the ſtate treaſury until the 26th of November next, and no longer, as the accounts will be ſent to the reſpective county commiſſioners.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Treaſurer.

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